

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931

VOLUME XIV

MADRAS

PART IV

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

BY

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MADRAS

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The special unemployment schedules, sorters' tickets and compilation registers were printed at the Government of India Press but not the ordinary enumeration schedules or the Report or Tables. I do not see how it can ever be possible for any Government of India Press to print satisfactorily millions of schedules in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese, though possibly in future Oriya schedules might be procured from the Calcutta press. The printing of circle lists was done either at the Government Press or any local press, whichever was cheaper. Such at least were my original orders. The Central Printing Office, however, required such printing to be done always at a Government Press if possible. I do not see any real justification for this. There are in most Madras districts and certainly in all the larger ones, competent private presses eminently suited for the production of job work ; the west coast is particularly well off in this regard ; traditions of fine printing have long been established there and the standard of typography is high though charges are very moderate. Another request by the Central Printing Office was that a specimen of every piece of printing done by private presses should accompany their bills sent for sanction, e.g., a copy of every circle list was to be sent — there are 20,000 odd circles in this presidency. It was not till I pointed out that this would involve very heavy postage charges both ways, while one circle list was surely an adequate sample of the class of printing provided, that these rigid orders were modified. A single instance will show how ridiculous and costly insistence on the use of Government of India presses by Madras may be. The carriage on one batch of sorters' tickets from Delhi to Mangalore was alone greater than the figure for which I could have had them printed (including cost of paper) by a Mangalore printing firm.

The Census Commissioner first required that all English forms should be printed at the Government of India Press, although the vernacular ones were being printed in Madras. Whether such a dispersion of effort is desirable at all is open to doubt but another consideration required the abandonment of this proposal. The Government of India Press declined to send out the forms direct to the various recipients over the 26 districts of the presidency. This meant therefore that my office would have had to do the unpacking, repacking and despatch of all these forms over the presidency and bear the extra freight involved. Realization of this brought about printing at Madras of English forms along with the vernacular ones.

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I suggest as one of the first steps to be taken by the Census Commissioner on his appointment, the arrangement of special terms with the railway companies for freight of census parcels. Railway freight came to Rs. 4,500 this time and that despite the free use I made of sea carriage.

3. The general scheme followed that of previous years. A separate census chain was formed working through block, circle and charge to join the ordinary administrative sequence with the taluk. Enumerators were chosen for blocks, supervisors for circles and charge superintendents for charges. The census was once again based on a house list. Undoubtedly so long as the block system is followed and outside enumerators appointed the preparation of house lists is essential. By no other means could a reasonable guarantee be achieved against overlapping or omission by spare-time enumerators. The making of these house lists is however a matter of considerable complexity and expense. This is particularly the case in the larger towns and a very considerable problem indeed in Madras city. Definite consideration should be applied next time to see how far municipal numbers can be used in census enumeration. This is a matter for preliminary enquiry, not one which a superintendent can carry out within his brief term. He has no time for experiment but must get immediately on with actual performance. I asked municipalities to consider how far their numbering system might be used in census enumeration having regard to the importance of accuracy and definiteness. The replies showed that there was less possibility of help in this direction than I had anticipated. Numbering systems in municipalities are not exhaustive because houses which are exempt from taxation whether because of no valuation, municipal ownership, being educational or religious institutions, etc., are not given a number. From a census point of view any place where a human being may be found on the census night should be visited and therefore should appear in the house list and be numbered. It might be possible to use the municipal numbering in certain areas and prepare a house list for others but there is distinct risk of confusion and so long as the usual type of house list is in question, it would be better to adhere to a completely separate list. In municipalities, however, these lists should be drawn up and the division into blocks and circles made by the municipal officers who know the regions in question. The same officers should be entrusted with the recommendation of suitable enumerators; they are more likely to know the peculiar conditions of each region and the men best acquainted with them than tahsildars who have no direct administrative connection.

Enumerations.

One innovation was to alter the definition of a house. For demographic purposes what we should bear in mind is the independent dwelling. This has no essential connection with a building at all. I found a good deal of misconception as to meaning of the new definition and on the other hand very quick comprehension of what it involved, both in the most unlikely quarters. Often a village officer had grasped the essentials at once in making his list while the presumably more intelligent supervisor had misunderstood. I recommend, however, a continuance of this definition. 1941 will find it no longer a novelty and the idea will probably be better appreciated. It is unwise to take anything for granted in expounding these points. It did not occur to me that there could be any misconception over the word 'dwelling'. I was mistaken. Any definition given in a census circular or manual should be gone through very closely and even the most apparently obvious terms explained and illustrated.

The use of household schedules in Madras city and in Bangalore was given up. I carried out a good deal of preparatory work to this end particularly among the European community who had invariably been given household schedules in the past. The departure was well received and was a great success. So far as Europeans were concerned the enumerators in Madras city and Bangalore had nothing but good to say of their reception. The only comment one or

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two made was that it was sometimes difficult to get past the butler or other domestic and I recommend to my 1941 successor that in his exhortations to the public he should ask all persons maintaining domestic servants to issue strict injunctions that the arrival of the census enumerator is to be intimated immediately to the master or mistress of the house. It might be a good idea to have a card printed for enumerators in such areas rather on the lines of the ordinary commercial traveller's. It could have advertisements on the back.

I recommend the total abolition of household schedules. I cannot see that any need for their retention exists in Madras presidency where a knowledge of English is so widespread. If here and there in a mufassal town or village there lives some European or other person insufficiently acquainted with the vernacular to understand questioning by an enumerator who lacks English, all that is necessary is for the supervisor of the circle himself to enumerate such persons. This could be easily done as one of the incidents of ordinary control. The use of household schedules has led to a good many omissions in the past, as well as to a large number of unintelligible and useless entries. It may be said that household schedules should be retained for the use of upper-class passengers in trains but I cannot see that even this is necessary, as on the census night in Madras many first-class passengers, Europeans and Indians, were enumerated in the ordinary way like their humbler fellow-travellers without any difficulty whatever. For this class of enumeration I recommend ordinary schedules in English.

Census superintendents may expect as regards indents for schedule-forms an almost universal tendency to excessive demand. I give as Appendix I a copy of a letter issued to all Collectors which speaks for itself. Here again, the district variation already referred to more than once was notable. The original supply calculated on a 10 per cent increase in the population (a very close forecast) was almost certainly adequate, save perhaps in a few exceptional spots. Any local variation could easily be made up by census officers introducing flexibility into their arrangements and control. Enumeration books are deliberately so bound that sheets can be easily either added or detached. Obviously, therefore, every supervisor has a means at his hand of adjusting the supply of schedule forms among his enumerators: similar flexibility should exist between circles under the direction of the charge superintendent and so on. An intelligent man who has done preliminary enumeration on plain paper is surely not going to be baffled at the final enumeration if he finds his printed forms inadequate. The sub-registrar of Vatlagundu in Madura, a charge superintendent, showed excellently what could be done by the exercise of thought. The main argument for issuing census books ready made is that the Government Press can bind them up in large numbers at speed. I should be inclined to try next time the issue of schedules in single sheets, separate from the covers. The supervisors would then issue schedules calculated on the numbers of the preliminary enumeration. Thus automatically they would have the balance in their hands instead of most of it being locked up in books from which lack of initiative or distance prevents it being rescued.

There was a good deal of difficulty in some places in getting men for the various census posts. This difficulty is likely to increase as the decades go on. Several applications for general exemption were made, e.g., by Health Officers and doctors and post office establishments. Preposterous over-statement frequently characterized the applications. Thus one District Medical Officer drew a harrowing picture of the district bestrewn with corpses as a result of two sub-assistant surgeons being appointed supervisors in areas where they were the only qualified persons. Ordinarily, of course, doctors and such persons will not be appointed but in the peculiar conditions obtaining in parts of India it may be that some sub-assistant surgeon is the only possible choice unless some one is to be brought from 40 to 50 miles. In such cases it is absurd not to use him. The Madras Government supported me and declined to give general exemptions. This principle is most important; census requires the co-operation of other departments and the total exemption of one category of public servants is not likely to induce readiness on the part of others not so favoured. There is no man so busy as not to have some spare time and census work is spare-time.

work. Apart possibly from the army and police it should be laid down by the Government of India that no general exemptions are to be given. Every case should be decided individually. The one case in which a general exemption was given this time (not by me) was that of officers of a Central Department, the Post Office. In what way a post office clerk differs from any other Government clerk in the sense that he cannot be given spare-time employment is far from clear and had I known of the application made by postal clerks of Salem to be relieved of census work I should have opposed it. Neither the Municipal Chairman nor the Collector nor the Postmaster-General however informed me what was going on and in the end, greatly to the inconvenience of the Chairman of Salem Municipality, post office clerks were under the orders of the Collector relieved of their duties. Subsequently these clerks were induced only with difficulty to return the books they had originally been given and so facilitate the completion of the work they had evaded. Census work in India has on the whole been in the past unpaid and can, I think, be kept so provided that all departments of Government are made to realize that they must lend a hand. The consciousness that everyone is involved frequently brings a greater acceptance of difficulties or tasks. It is particularly important that officers of Central Departments should lead the way in census service.

A special appointment was made at this census for Ganjam. This reflected the Oriya-Telugu agitation there and the probable advent of an Enquiry Committee on the lines sketched by the Simon Report. Experience showed the wisdom of an appointment of this sort where conflicting influences tend to meet on the census enumeration. Suggestions were made that quasi-political questions should be asked in the census. I opposed this resolutely: every interest requires that a census enumeration should be as objective as possible. If some political preference or problem is in question let a plebiscite *ad hoc* be taken. To tack it on to a census enumeration would be merely to affect the credence attached to the census facts without obtaining an absolute solution of the problem in question.

I suggested to the Madras Government that free use might be made of Assistant Collectors at the census. I pointed out that supervision and practice of enumeration would teach these youths much about their district and its language and customs, knowledge for which their probationary course is actually intended. I would go further and suggest that the census report (including the Administrative Volume) and statistics of the province be added to the list of books which all Assistant Collectors, Police probationers, etc., are expected to study for their promotion examinations. Copies will be available in every district headquarters.

4. Madras has never gone in for issuing a census code in the shape of a single book; it has preferred to issue separate circulars on various phases. I followed this course but have laid down a definite order in which circulars should be retained in every district, the three Indian States, Bangalore and in Coorg, and have issued to each a stout jacket in which to bind these circulars. The paging is the same everywhere; any page number will have the same meaning in any district of the presidency and can be quoted readily. A small octavo-sized code is to be preferred if it could be issued at the very beginning once for all, but the fragmentary way in which instructions are received, e.g., those relating to census on railways, of troops, etc., make it impossible to issue a single book at the outset. For separate circulars semi-folscap is probably the best size but next time I should be inclined to experiment with octavo which is more conveniently carried.

Instructions
to enumerators.

Instructions to enumerators were kept down to a minimum. It is fatal to look upon the enumerator as an office and to load him with printed matter. The ideal should be for the written instructions given to an enumerator to be reduced to the absolute minimum and to concentrate his training upon actual practice. This means that supervisors should be carefully trained and they in turn should set their enumerators on the true path. Taking enumerators for what they are, masses of printing mislead them more often than not. This is particularly the case in Madras where no fewer than five languages besides English have to be used in schedules.

I would abolish the sample entries altogether in the schedule books; instead of these being taken merely as guides they were in many cases taken as laws and this attitude will persist. Sample entries in English can be given in the Supervisors' Manual but for the enumerator they are inadvisable.

I had some difficulty over translations of the illustrative examples in the schedule and found that the Malayalam ones in particular were far from happy although they had been prepared and passed by a local committee in Malabar. This is another argument for cutting down the illustrative element in the schedules to the absolute minimum. We can then make sure that our intentions are not being belied by unhappy translations.

The schedule itself ought, I think, to be in the hands of the superintendent some months before it is necessary for the press to begin printing. He could thus think over it, discuss it, practise it, and evolve useful criticisms. A meeting of provincial superintendents should be held before printing is begun so that suggested changes can be discussed and the final form of the schedule settled and procedure arranged. More attention should be paid to the way the headings are printed. The important words should be in heavier type. Choice of phrase should be very carefully made; for example, the term 'occupation' should be given up entirely and the phrase 'Means of livelihood' substituted. This gives a far truer rendering of the type of information we really want under this head and is susceptible of an immediate and accurate translation into all South Indian languages. It is most important to bear in mind the class of person who is going to perform the actual enumeration. Thus a word like 'industry' offers great difficulties and only much thought and actual practice will enable it to be properly expounded to the average enumerator and apprehended by him. This word is not really translatable to men of his type except by paraphrase and explanation: the single word translators produce is Greek to him.

ors'

5. I drew up a manual for supervisors similar to that for 1921. I recommend the preparation of such a manual again in 1941 but the enumeration book enclosed with it should invariably be in English; the practice of binding a vernacular copy of the schedule with the manual while theoretically excellent, has grave defects in practice. I came across several cases where Tamil officers serving in Telugu tracts and vice versa and similarly men of other vernaculars could speak well the language of the area in which they served but could not read or write it readily; yet they were obvious and desirable choices for supervisors. All of them knew English well. Such cases were particularly common in railway areas. In Madras Presidency it should always be possible to find an English-knowing supervisor and I strongly recommend that the manual and any enclosures to it should be in English from beginning to end. I have left behind as already mentioned a fully annotated copy of the 1931 manual. The main general points I would urge here besides that already given is that a scheme of instruction should be laid down with details and illustrations to guide supervisors in their training of enumerators. Wide personal experience has shown me that even a stupid enumerator is capable of grasping his duties when they are put to him with the real underlying purpose made clear. Too many supervisors throw off their instructions in a routine manner and such instruction is accepted by the enumerator in the same fashion. The great desiderata in a census are an absolutely objective approach, abolishing all preconceptions, grasping the real object behind our activities, making sure that the queries are understood by the person enumerated and recording them in clear and unequivocal language in the schedules. The Golden Rule in census enumeration is: every entry in any census document should be such that it will convey a single identical meaning wherever and whenever read, to whomsoever reads it. To save writing, I recommend that a full list of contractions in the various languages for such items as district names (e.g., Vizag., Coim., Trichy., N.A.), languages (Ori., Tel., Tam.), answers regarding literacy and certain other points be drawn out. I found some enumerators writing down the long Tamil phrase which is the only equivalent of the single word 'Literate'. A single system could be expounded and used by everybody. I introduced such contractions during my tours

but it would be better in future for the Superintendent to draw them up before ever instruction began. There need be no fear of such contractions being abused. No contraction should be allowed which might produce obscurity; e.g., Mad. might be Madras or Madura; but that is merely a matter of care in drawing up the list. I found enumerators take very kindly indeed to, e.g. திருச்சி, மதுரை, &c., for Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, Bihar and Orissa respectively. It is essential that the list be standardized and taught as part of the general instructions. I was asked several times what a census supervisor or charge superintendent should do about his own enumeration on census night. The answer was that these officers were not bona fide travellers and that they should ensure that they were reckoned as present in their normal habitations on that night and not enumerated elsewhere. This should be categorically stated in the 1941 manual or what corresponds to it.

6. As in 1921 synchronous enumeration was not possible in certain tracts. These are set out in G.O. No. 4285, Law (General), dated 8th October 1930. Instructions as in 1921 were issued to govern the treatment of areas affected by plague or where evacuation was a possibility from other causes. No cases of large festivals on census night were reported. There were, however, some small festivals attracting persons from a few miles around. In these I ordered that there was no need to have a special festival enumeration. All that was required was for a person said on census night to be at such a festival to be counted as resident in his ordinary home, and only those persons who came from a distance outside the festival range were enumerated as travellers in the village. Special festival enumerations give much extra work and are to be avoided wherever possible. This is possible in the case of local festivals. In one case I was told by apprehensive municipal officers that the real difficulty was not so much with the large number of persons as the intoxication in which the majority would be found on the night and the consequent fear of trouble. A small extension of the non-synchronous area had to be made owing to the omission of a village in Ramnad from the ordinary enumeration. This was discovered by my office during the preparation of village statistics and an enumeration as for 26th February 1931, was immediately ordered and the results incorporated. I recommend particular attention to the Ramnad-Sivaganga estate parts of this district. Control seems to be weak, village names repeat and change and all over, this area gave more trouble and worry than the rest of the presidency put together. Tirupattur taluk was worst of all.

Non-synchronous tracts.

7. Particular attention was devoted to the railway census and we succeeded in enlisting the interest of the railway companies. I went over the larger stations in the presidency in consultation with the local Transportation Superintendents and decided which trains should be taken for enumeration purposes. Arrangements were made for the Central, Egmore and Basin Bridge stations in Madras, for Trichinopoly, for Podanur, for Bezwada, Guntakal and a number of others. Certain trains need not be checked at all. Examples are the short distance trains leaving Madras about 6 p.m. and carrying mainly season-ticket holders going home after the day's work. These trains would have been extremely difficult to check because of the large numbers travelling and the great rush; nor did I think it worth the trouble of taking them, having regard to the fact that all the passengers were merely returning home and would be in their houses that evening. I gave a general instruction that no person travelling back on a season ticket need be included as a traveller on census night. These points should all be set forth categorically in the 1941 instructions and I recommend that the same close touch be kept with railway administrations. In several cases railway officers like Balaam came to curse and remained to bless; many took a real interest in census enumeration work and assisted considerably in making their subordinates interested and efficient. The great thing to remember with the railway staff is that they observe a peculiar attitude of detachment from the ordinary revenue administration and unless their own superiors show that they are interested in census work and expect railway subordinates to take their share, no census superintendent can look for anything but a lukewarm interest in what must seem to the railway subordinate an outside activity.

Railway census.

8. How best to acknowledge the services of those who worked in the census occasioned some difficulty. My original intention was to send the same holograph letter to every person who performed unpaid census duties, no distinction being made on the basis of alleged differences in performance. These last are always difficult to assess in a matter like this and it is better to eschew any attempts to do so. Retrenchment considerations entered here however as elsewhere and forced reconsideration. Clearly the numbers had to be cut down. Census officers were therefore divided into (i) servants of Government or Local Boards and (ii) non-officials. Collectors were asked to submit lists of those who had done particularly good work. For persons in category (i) mentioned in these lists, I secured recognition in the form of a good service entry in their conduct sheets. This step had the approval of the Government of Madras. In the case of non-officials I issued a standard holograph sanad. No differentiation in form of sanad was observed.

Here and there some non-officials did work quite out of the ordinary, e.g., when they printed schedule headings at their own expense in order to help their enumerators with preliminary enumeration. To such men I wrote personally in addition to giving a sanad. These cases however were very rare.

The proper recognition of census service will always be difficult. Government servants will ordinarily prefer a good service entry to a sanad, as helping them more in their careers. Sanads should be uniform in content and get-up. Any attempt at discrimination is undesirable and conversations with a good many soldiers of my census army convinced me that a standard form of recognition was more appreciated.

9. Considerable apprehensions were entertained in many quarters as to the attitude of the general public having regard to the Civil Disobedience and other campaigns rife at the time. There were two sources of possible trouble, (1) misconception that the census enquiry had some fiscal object in view and (2) pure desire to obstruct the Government. No. (1) was never very strong in Madras though cases did occur; nor did No. (2) amount in the end to very much. The census had everything to gain by publicity and from the beginning I invoked the assistance of the press and kept them informed of the progress of the operations. Notices were put up in the village chattrams in the vernacular and also in third-class carriages and on railway platforms giving the main facts about the census, stressing the point of its secrecy and the duty of all concerned, while not forgetting to mention the obligation imposed on the citizen to answer truly the questions. Copies of the notices put up in railway stations and in the compartments are in the files. One or two men in Nellore offered to give trouble but all came round in the end and did their duty as enumerators. One man in Malabar had to be prosecuted for encouraging resistance to census activities but this case was largely mixed up with general political subversiveness and was not a purely census phenomenon. Some difficulty came from Gujeratis in Madras city but by dint of persuasion and argument these were overcome and the information extracted without the need for resorting to prosecution. I think that the South Indian and certainly the Tamilian is much too hard-headed to be misled by anti-census activities. He has no lack of shrewd common sense and if we appeal to this common sense we shall never have cause to regret it.

Difficulties arose over the production of census schedules in court. The Census Act of 1929 protected these schedules only against production (a) in any civil court and (b) in certain quasi-civil procedure in the criminal courts. Several requests were made for information and summonses received from criminal and other courts. Census information is collected on a strictly confidential basis. This was emphasized during my tours and all other officers instructed to emphasize it equally. I was consistently averse to allowing these schedules to be produced. Ultimately the Government of India decided against this view. Only once however was production found inevitable. In other cases the schedules had all been destroyed before the question of production was settled. In the case where they were produced I arranged with the High Court that the procedure in their regard should be for the schedules

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Class "C" Public Administration and Liberal Arts	2,010	1,903	51	38	9	9	....
	Total Sub-Class VI—Pablo Force	1,258	1,258	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 40—Army	481	481	....	....	....	....	....
153	Army (Imperial)	477	477	....	....	....	....	....
154	Army (Indian States)	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 42—Air Force	245	245	....	....	....	....	....
156	Air Force	245	245	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 43—Police	532	532	....	....	....	....	....
157	Police	528	528	....	....	....	....	....
158	Village watchmen	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration	244	220	1	21	....	2	....
	Total Order 44—Public Administration	244	220	1	21	....	2	....
159	Service of the State	117	116	1	1	....	....	....
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	124	102	....	20	....	2	....
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	508	425	50	17	9	7	....
	Total Order 45—Religion	92	72	15	2	3	....	....
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	38	35	2	1	....	....	....
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	8	....	5	....	3	....	....
165	Other religious workers	12	12	....	....	....	....	....
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	34	25	8	1	....	....	....
	Total Order 46—Law	136	132	..	2	....	2	....
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtlars	58	56	....	1	....	1	....
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	78	76	....	1	....	1	....
	Total Order 47—Medicine	82	58	21	1	2	....	....
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	21	20	2	1	1	....	....
170	Other persons practicing the healing arts without being registered	6	4	2	....	....	....	....
171	Dentists	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
172	Midwives, Vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	47	20	17	....	1	....	....
173	Veterinary surgeons	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 48—Instruction	145	115	11	10	4	5	....
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	140	110	11	10	4	5	....
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	5	5	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 49—Letters Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	53	48	3	2	....	....	....
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees (not being State servants)	13	13	....	....	....	....	....
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	8	7	....	1	....	....	....
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and medium	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military) actors, dancers	8	7	....	1	....	....	....
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainment, race courses, societies, clubs	22	20	2	....	....	....	....
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous	8,801	7,825	361	623	159	31	1
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons Living on their Income	110	104	3	6	1	5	....
	Total Order 50—Persons Living Principally on their Income	110	104	3	6	1	5	....
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	119	104	3	6	1	5	....

TABLE X—*concl.*

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service ..	3,607	2,753	219	379	151	5	....
	Total Order 51—Domestic Service ..	3,607	2,753	219	379	151	5	....
101	Estimates of deliveries and cleaners ..	18	17	1	....	....	....	....
102	Other domestic service ..	3,589	2,736	218	379	151	5	....
	Total Sub-Class XI—Indirectly described occupations ..	4,627	4,573	10	222	4	17	1
	Total Order 52—General Terms which do not indicate a Definite Occupation ..	4,627	4,573	10	222	4	17	1
103	Machinists, tool-dressers, and mold-makers otherwise unspecified ..	272	269	...	7	1	2	....
104	Craftsmen, mechanics, book binders, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops ..	1,028	659	2	....	....	8	1
105	Mechanics and mechanics otherwise unspecified ..	220	229	....	6	....	3	....
106	Laborers and workmen otherwise unspecified ..	2,132	2,056	8	61	....	4	....
	Total Sub-Class XII—Unproductive ..	249	192	129	10	3	4	....
	Total Order 53—Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Almshouses ..	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
107	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ..	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 54—Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes ..	265	124	127	10	1	4	....
108	Beggars and vagrants ..	170	118	10	10	....	4	....
109	Prostitutes and prostitutes ..	95	6	85	....	1	....	....
	Total Order 55—Other Unclassified Non-Productive Industries ..	78	68	2	6	2	....	....
110	Other unclassified non-productive industries ..	78	68	2	6	2	....	....

IMPERIAL TABLE XIII.

ADEN.

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

A—All Religions.

AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-5 ..	1,172	1,172	2,086	0	0	1	1,163	2,131	2,082	8	5	3
5-10 ..	1,518	1,527	1,354	152	101	57	4,691	2,189	2,202	62	33	29
10-15 ..	1,476	1,875	1,581	324	419	78	3,942	2,429	1,503	130	95	41
15-20 ..	1,872	2,092	1,889	703	689	110	4,077	2,318	1,759	394	244	60
20 and over ..	22,120	21,224	11,552	7,105	6,564	541	26,021	15,170	10,851	2,837	2,402	314
Total ..	31,478	32,245	19,133	8,391	7,808	786	42,881	24,537	18,347	3,350	2,670	480

B—Hindu.

0-5 ..	100	101	95	..	..	..	100	101	95	..	..	..
5-10 ..	88	81	102	11	2	4	178	80	94	2	2	..
10-15 ..	117	11	11	47	5	12	75	42	33	12	10	2
15-20 ..	1	78	17	19	49	10	74	29	45	20	20	..
20 and over ..	902	678	267	275	178	67	429	229	200	178	161	14
Total ..	1,295	1,021	224	612	349	93	945	472	471	212	105	16

C—Muslim.

0-5 ..	3,228	1,605	1,572	..	..	..	3,228	1,605	1,572	..	..	..
5-10 ..	2,500	2,117	1,845	..	..	..	1,896	2,077	1,810	..	..	..
10-15 ..	5,701	2,504	1,493	71	..	18	3,411	2,168	1,243	30	58	1
15-20 ..	1,124	2,172	1,591	216	105	79	3,698	2,107	1,591	116	115	1
20 and over ..	27,774	18,743	9,631	4,116	3,055	94	21,588	13,987	9,601	830	810	11
Total ..	32,327	26,543	15,895	5,077	4,925	149	37,761	22,025	15,736	988	974	14

D—Jain.

0-5 ..	..	18	21	..	..	..	38	18	29	..	..	..
5-10 ..	..	18	12	6	4	2	21	14	10	..	..	..
10-15 ..	17	11	6	4	4	..	13	7	6	..	..	..
15-20 ..	29	12	8	12	9	3	8	3	5	1	4	..
20 and over ..	96	67	31	58	52	6	38	13	25	11	11	..
Total ..	201	121	77	80	69	11	121	55	66	15	15	..

E—Zoroastrian.

0-5 ..	25	17	10	1	1	..	22	12	10	1	1	..
5-10 ..	20	16	13	10	2	8	19	14	5	6	..	6
10-15 ..	15	8	7	15	8	7	..	..	..	11	7	4
15-20 ..	29	5	15	29	5	15	..	..	..	17	6	12
20 and over ..	258	296	52	243	200	43	15	6	0	213	186	27
Total ..	345	218	97	289	216	73	66	32	24	247	109	48

F—Christian.

0-5 ..	113	66	47	8	4	4	105	62	43	7	4	3
5-10 ..	110	61	47	51	29	25	50	31	22	40	26	23
10-15 ..	62	26	36	57	21	33	5	2	3	56	23	33
15-20 ..	127	87	40	116	80	36	11	7	4	111	76	36
20 and over ..	1,813	1,520	313	1,562	1,280	282	271	210	31	1,400	1,142	258
Total ..	2,215	1,762	483	1,707	1,417	380	448	345	103	1,623	1,270	353

not to be filed with the ordinary documents but kept in a sealed cover, to be consulted by the Judge if necessary. If in his opinion the entry of any census detail on the record was required only that part relevant to the case should be so entered. Ordinarily only private individuals wished production of census schedules. One case from East Godavari concerned a prosecution under the Child Marriage Restraint Act but here also the origin of the prosecution lay in personal animus.

Future Census Acts should, I think, protect census schedules against compulsory production in any court or public proceeding whatever.

Since census detail is confidential it is as important to control the fate of the rough schedules as of the fair. Instructions were issued at this census for the care, collection, storage and destruction of the rough enumeration schedules which in previous years had been the subject of no specific regulation. Supervisors were instructed to collect all rough schedules after the final enumeration and deposit them in the taluk offices. Deputy Superintendents were instructed to direct each taluk officer to destroy the rough schedules when copying and check of the taluk or other unit in question were completed. The benefits of this care of the rough schedules were illustrated in Malabar, for some of the fair schedules for Walluvanad taluk were eaten by white ants in transit; the rough schedules were called for and abstraction completed from them.

Deputy Superintendents should be instructed on similar lines in future censuses and told to issue destruction orders as soon as a taluk or municipality has been fully copied and checked. They should call for an acknowledgment from all the persons concerned that such destruction has been completely effected.

10. I have already in a letter to the Census Commissioner (No. 2154-1, dated 11th April 1931) suggested the desirability of a change in the census date. I shall not recapitulate the arguments put forth in that letter but shall sketch the scheme which should govern the taking of a Madras census.

Suggestions
for next
census.

If the census were held in the first half of September it would mean that the three or four months immediately preceding it coincided with a comparatively quiet time for the village and revenue staff. The Madras system lends itself peculiarly to census operations, provided a suitable time is chosen; whence my proposal. The village itself should be the unit and the village officer or the accountant the enumerator. Thus there is no need to appoint outside enumerators or to train them and probably no need for the house or block list unless a house list is desired for its own sake. The preliminary enumeration could be started in June or earlier and supervised by the Revenue Inspector, Tahsildar, or other officers in their normal rounds. The final enumeration (presuming that the *de facto* system is retained) could be done during the course of the actual census day, not only the night, for in the ordinary village areas any changes to be recorded will be known then. Another possibility is that for final enumeration alone volunteers might be enlisted, I do not think that there would be any difficulty in getting men for one night's work, which actually would resolve itself into comparatively few entries. As the karnam's preliminary entries were approved he could write out the sorting slips there and then. Immediately after the census and after the despatch of the provisional totals, the karnam would write up slips for the hitherto unrecorded entries and cancel those for entries deleted. A small honorarium should be given to each village officer for enumeration work.

Abstraction would so far as rural areas are concerned have been practically finished by the census date and sorting could begin straight off. It should be done at district headquarters by a detachment of 50 karnams for each district, that is to say, about 4 or 5 for a taluk. These men would be under the control of a specially selected Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspectors would have to be nominated well in advance and previously trained by the Superintendent in person. They should proceed to train their karnams and go on with the sorting. Compilation would be done in a central office in Madras. The karnams could be paid a small fee for census work, say Rs. 10

to Rs. 15 a month for sorting subject to a prescribed outturn. The Revenue Inspector should draw a considerable special pay, say 50 per cent of his normal emoluments. The man chosen for this post should be one of the most promising men in the district.

It seems to me that this system would bring the census into much closer accord with the organic features of the administration. The men copying and sorting the slips would be district men whose ordinary work as village officer gives them a close acquaintance with district terminology and difficulties. The officer at the head of the sorting office would also be a district man. Theoretically, the ideal would be to have sorting done at each taluk headquarters; the difficulty of this, however, is in the supervision. There are 250 taluks in the Madras Presidency and it would not be possible to make sure of adequate supervision over all. The Superintendent could easily train 26 to 30 men; he could not do likewise for 250.

I had hoped to adopt a system of the above kind this year but was forced to abandon the notion. The times were too difficult, and district officers too overworked and harassed by political problems for fundamental experiments to be possible. In any case, with a February census date, village officers could not possibly be given all their villages to enumerate during the two months preceding the census date nor could they be spared for copying or sorting in the two or three months succeeding it.

In every village where there is a school, the local schoolmaster could if necessary be ordered to take part of the village as enumerator.

There are great advantages in using as few enumerators as possible. To obtain an objective scientific record we want to eliminate personal error as far as possible. At present, we have 400,000 enumerators. By training them on uniform lines we try to reduce their personal variation as much as possible but there must remain a considerable scope for idiosyncrasy. By using the village staff we could for the rural areas carry out our enumeration with only 60,000. That is to say that instead of 400,000 personal errors we only have 60,000. A further advantage is that these headmen and karnams are village officers under the control of Government and are therefore likely to be more amenable to discipline and control. Each would copy his own village details and would sort them and also those of villages in his neighbourhood; thus his local knowledge would be used to the full.

It would not always be possible to do this in the larger towns. To some extent, however, larger blocks could be given and the time for preliminary enumeration extended. In the same way slips could be copied from the approved preliminary enumeration. Even if however the present procedure had to be followed more or less unaltered for the larger towns, the changes above proposed cover by far the greater part of the country and those areas in which enumerators are most difficult to find. It is not possible to give a close estimate of the cost of such proposals but a rough estimate at the present rates would be half this year's figure.

The degree of unpaid effort associated with an Indian census is one of its most remarkable features and is greatly to the credit of the country. Probabilities are that disinclination to take up such duties will increase. This was observed by my predecessor in 1921 and by myself. As a result of the heavy cuts made in my budget, travelling allowance had to be cut down to the bare minimum, the process beginning with myself. I made every endeavour to deal uniformly with the 26,000 odd bills received, applying an actual expenses basis. Complaints were however numerous and it is possible that a recollection of severe audit applied in 1931 may tend to increase disinclination for census duties. This fact constitutes a further argument in favour of breaking away from the hitherto accepted practice and adopting some such scheme as that outlined above.

The Madras census army on the move on 26th February 1931 night was about half a million strong. This gives some idea of the complexity of the arrangements involved by the census on a *de facto* basis. The system can be

continued only so long as the enumerating staff works voluntarily. This is bound to decrease as time goes on and whether it is worth while continuing the *de facto* system is open to doubt. The United States does not attempt to do so and achieves probably quite as accurate a determination on a *de jure* basis. The Madras ryotwari system is peculiarly suited to the United States manner and if to this change could be added a time more suitable to the revenue administration, the Madras census would be an easier undertaking for all concerned. The *de facto* method involves great complexities on railways and communication. These would be much simplified in the alternative method.

11. It is my impression that the urban element in Madras has been underestimated. For new inclusions the Superintendent has inevitably to depend mainly upon recommendations of Collectors. These officers vary much in the attention they give to the usual request for suggestions. It would probably help if concrete proposals were put to them for consideration, and a tentative list based on 1931 experience has been included among the records retained. I would suggest that the names in it be sent to the respective Collectors as soon as my successor takes charge in 1940 and opinion invited whether they should be treated as towns. (See sample letter printed for guidance as Appendix II.) The Registrar-General of Panchayats, or whatever officer corresponds to him in 1940, might also be consulted. The Superintendent should visit as many of these places as possible. In the last resort it is his opinion which is decisive and he should try to inspect all doubtful cases. The selection given is solely of towns above 5,000 or near it which appear to possess urban characteristics. There are others over 5,000 not included because of no apparent possession now of such characteristics. These may have developed however by 1940 and I suggest that village statistics be scrutinized then and additions be considered in the light of 1940 conditions.

In general, when dealing with Collectors and district officers it is best to give wherever possible a specific suggestion for opinion. This will generally be dealt with on its merits and a useful reply received. General invitations for suggestions receive a very varying treatment and only officers who are interested devote much thought and trouble to their answer.

APPENDIX I.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,

MADRAS,

Triplicane, 19th January 1931.

C. Let. No. 1057-I.

From

M. W. W. M. YEATTS, Esq., I.C.S.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,

Madras,

To

ALL COLLECTORS.

Sir,

[Census—Enumeration schedules—Supply.]

In paragraphs 5 and 6 of Circular No. 21, I appealed for a closer scrutiny of supplemental indents. The appeal has had little effect. I am receiving applications every day of the most extravagant nature which show either a completely inadequate original indent or a completely unconsidered supplemental request. Thus asks for 100 additional books. That is enough for the enumeration of 24,000 people and the total population of the town is only 40,000 odd. The Tahsildar of with about 3,000 people in view asks for one book of 12 sheets for every 25 units of the floating population and makes the modest total request of 250 additional books. 60,000 people could be enumerated in 250 books. In addition he asks for 750 loose schedules (on which 15,000 people could be enumerated). The Tahsildar of demands 100 more books in peremptory tones, saying that preliminary enumeration is at a standstill because of lack of books. If it is, it is no credit to him, because preliminary enumeration is not dependent on books at all. I have just been inspecting thoroughly satisfactory preliminary enumeration in the Ceded Districts where no printed paper was used at all.

All these requests make free use of such words as 'forthwith', 'immediate', 'totally inadequate', etc. If anything is totally inadequate it is the consideration these officers have given to the whole affair from original indent onwards. I cannot possibly direct the press to comply with such reckless indents and once more I would earnestly request Collectors and all other persons concerned to give real study to the problem before hurling in furious last-minute indents. One single sheet should suffice for 20 persons, one book for 240. Do not go by the number of houses alone, for one effect of the new definition of a 'house' is inevitably to increase greatly the number of houses without however affecting the population. Schedule requirements should therefore be estimated on the latter which can be known quite closely enough from the last census statistics.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. B. SUBRAHMANYAM,

for Superintendent of Census operations.

APPENDIX II.

Sample letter regarding treatment of places as towns.

I should be glad of your suggestions on the following point.

2. Ordinarily the population minimum for places treated as towns for the census statistics is 5,000. To qualify for treatment as a town, however, the possession of definite urban characteristics is required. The places mentioned in the enclosed list were not recommended by local officers to be treated as towns at the 1931 census. They now possess however populations exceeding 5,000 or very little below. I should be obliged if you would give me your opinion whether any of these places possess definite urban characteristics and are likely in your opinion to merit treatment as towns in 1941. The unit in question is the true urban aggregation. This may, and frequently does, consist of portions of different revenue villages. Where a definite urban aggregation exists, steps are taken at census time to secure separate enumeration of the urban part regardless of the number of revenue villages which may contribute to it. Thus, the possible Chatrapur town contemplated in the list enclosed would consist of Sitaramapalli village and parts of some adjacent ones. Places which are definitely more overgrown villages should not be considered for town treatment merely on account of a population exceeding 5,000.

Number and district. (1)	Taluk. (2)	Place. (3)	Number and district. (1)	Taluk. (2)	Place. (3)
1. Ganjam Plains.	Chatrapur ..	Chatrapur. Purushottapur. Digopohandi. Calingapatam. Amadalavalsa. Varanasi. Kasibugga cum Palasa. Mandasa. Kasimkota. Nellimarla.	9. Kurnool ..	Pattikonda ..	Pattikonda. Maddikara. Dhone. Kodamuru. Gudur. Markapur. Cumbum. Koilkuntla. Atmakur. Nandikotkur.
2. Vizagapatam Plains.	Tekkali. ..		10. Bollary ..	Siruguppa ..	Nandikotkur. Telkalakota. Kona Kondla. Darapadavedu. Katpadi. Timiri.
3. Godavari, East.	Anakapallo ..		11. Anantapur.	Gooty ..	Kaveripatnam. Paramati. Arasiramani. Idanganasalai. Kumarapalaiyam. Avanashi. Ajdiyur. Brahmadesam. Jambai. Kavundappadi. Kurichchi. Olagadam. Tiruppur. Kuniyamuttur. Savuripalaiyam. Singanallur. Tirumalaiyam-palaiyam. Vellalur.
4. West Godavari.	Vizianagram ..		12. North Arcot.	Gudiyattam ..	Kangayam. Kulattupalaiyam. Mulanur. Nandavanam-palaiyam. Vellakovil. Perundurai. Nambiyur. Siruvalur. Sulur. Vettaigaram-pudur.
5. Kistna ..	Amalapuram ..	Komaragiri-patnam. Munmidivaram. Perur. Kottapallo. Manipallo. Razole. Kottapota. Gunupudi. Undi. Viravasaramu. Akuvidu. Pulla. Yellamanchili. Velpuru. Gantasala. Kattivaram. Chinna Ganjam. Ankireddipalem. Tadikonda. Tanguturu. Nizampatam.* Atmakur. Udayagiri. Chennur. Koduru.	13. Salem ..	Walajapet ..	
6. Guntur ..	Rajahmundry. Razole ..		14. Coimbatore.	Avanashi ..	
7. Nellore ..	Bhimavaram ..			Bhavan ..	
8. Cuddapah.	Ellore ..			Coimbatore ..	
	Narsapur ..				
	Tanuku ..				
	Divi ..				
	Tenali ..				
	Bapatla ..				
	Guntur ..				
	Ongole ..				
	Repalle ..				
	Atmakur ..				
	Udayagiri ..				
	Cuddapah ..				
	Rajampet ..				

* Nizampatam was recommended by the district officers for exclusion in 1931. Its population has however attained over 6,000 and despite its declining importance it may possibly still be considered. It has old historic importance.

The inclusion of Kiranur and Alangudi in Pudukkottai was at the special request of the State authorities. Their inclusion next time should depend upon a careful scrutiny of their size and urban characteristics.

The retention of Rajampet in Cuddapah should be considered. Probably, however, the low 1931 population is not representative.

Number and district. (1)	Taluk. (2)	Place. (3)	Number and district. (1)	Taluk. (2)	Place. (3)
18. Madura ..	Dindigul ..	Attur. Tadikombu. Vadasandur.	21. Nilgiris ..	Coonoar ..	Ketti.
	Periyakulam ..	Melmangalam. Pannaippuram. Tamarakkulam. Tirumarasana- kanur.	22. Malabar ..	Calicut ..	Chevayur.
		Ammappatti.		Chirakkal ..	Alikkad.
19. Ramnad ..	Srivilliputtur ..	Sundarapandi- yam. Nattampatti.		Ernad ..	Payyanur. Kunnimangalam.
					Ferake.
20. Tinnavally.	Nanguneri ..	Tisaiyanvilai.			Kondatti.
	Sankaranayi- markovil.	Rayagiri.			Manjeri.
	Srivaikuntam.	Serndamangalam.			Nilambur. ..
	Tenkasi ..	Viswanathapperi. Sawyerpuram. Kilappavur. Vadagarai— Kil Pidugai. Chokkampatti.			Tirurangadi.
	Tiruehendur ..	Paraman- kurichichi.		Palghat ..	Parappangadi. Kunisseri.
					Kotuvayur.
				Pannani ..	Putusseri.
					Chavakkad.
				Kottayam ..	Tirur.
				Kurumbranad.	Kuttuparamba. Pantalayini— Quilandi.
			23. South Kanara.	Kasaragad ..	Cheruvattur. Nileshwar. Pallikara.
					Trikaripur.
				Udipi ..	Malpe.

I.—Census Divisions and Agency.

S. No.	District or State.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per		
		Chargers.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Super-visors.	Enume-rators.	Charge Superintendent.	Super-visor.	Enume-rator.
	Total ..	1,839	19,759	390,215	1,810	19,328	370,590	5,161	483	25
1	Ganjam—									
	Synchronous ..	93	871	19,330	92	873	18,028	4,664	492	24
	Non-synchronous ..	16	154	3,779	16	154	1,262	5,062	526	64
2	Vizagapatam—									
	Synchronous ..	72	1,092	24,191	72	1,092	23,215	8,122	536	25
	Non-synchronous ..	134	470	6,304	134	117	773	1,886	2,151	327
3	Godavari, East—									
	Synchronous ..	51	730	13,604	51	730	13,558	6,495	467	26
	Non-synchronous ..	18	106	2,357	18	106	1,597	2,809	477	32
4	Godavari, West ..	45	516	9,341	45	516	9,272	5,175	451	24
5	Kistna ..	44	511	10,128	44	511	10,092	5,737	493	25
6	Guntur ..	73	831	17,212	73	831	17,005	5,705	501	24
7	Nellore ..	63	579	12,704	63	580	12,427	4,886	530	24
8	Cuddapah ..	54	398	8,644	54	398	8,631	3,657	496	23
9	Kurnool—									
	Synchronous ..	49	465	9,339	49	468	9,288	4,314	452	23
	Non-synchronous ..	3	13	69	3	13	61	348	80	17
10	Bellary ..	51	479	8,791	51	479	8,737	3,890	414	23
11	Anantapur ..	64	507	9,443	57	507	9,306	3,780	423	23
12	Madras ..	30	132	1,260	30	132	1,260	2,461	559	59
13	Chingleput ..	62	608	12,314	58	604	12,122	5,010	481	24
14	Chittoor—									
	Synchronous ..	59	571	12,143	59	571	11,610	4,639	479	24
	Non-synchronous ..	4	4	4	4	3	3	..	..	42
15	North Arcot ..	83	723	14,586	80	723	14,478	4,472	495	25
16	Salem ..	67	1,065	22,665	67	1,054	19,318	7,721	486	26
17	Coimbatore—									
	Synchronous ..	69	1,080	20,233	69	1,057	20,134	7,148	467	24
	Non-synchronous ..	1	5	401	1	5	311	3,446	686	11
18	South Arcot ..	71	935	17,928	71	932	17,802	6,271	478	25
19	Tanjore ..	80	1,018	19,941	78	1,020	18,526	6,249	477	26
20	Trichinopoly ..	63	849	16,283	63	849	16,213	6,254	464	24
21	Madura ..	67	866	16,594	67	863	16,297	5,976	464	25
22	Ramnad ..	96	818	17,603	94	818	16,502	3,978	458	22
23	Tinnevely—									
	Synchronous ..	87	1,058	20,722	81	1,006	20,668	5,854	471	23
	Non-synchronous ..	1	3	46	1	3	46	1,145	381	25
24	The Nilgiris—									
	Synchronous ..	13	92	1,586	13	92	1,201	2,386	337	25
	Non-synchronous ..	4	18	336	4	18	333	2,248	499	27
25	Malabar—									
	Synchronous ..	90	1,338	25,615	90	1,338	25,710	6,303	422	23
	Non-synchronous ..	9	70	602	9	70	504	..	..	..
26	South Kanara—									
	Synchronous ..	36	484	8,731	32	484	9,041	6,943	459	25
	Non-synchronous ..	..	44	1,114	..	44	891	..	501	25
27	Pudukkottai State ..	16	226	3,723	16	226	3,723	5,097	361	22
28	Banganapalle State ..	4	24	417	4	24	416	2,043	341	20
29	Sandur State ..	1	10	132	1	10	129	3,171	317	25

II.—Number of Forms supplied and used.

S. No.	District or State.	Enumeration Book covers (000)		Block Lists (000)		General schedules.				Other forms issued.		
		Supplied.	Used.	Supplied.	Used.	Actual number (000)		Per 100 occupied houses.		Household schedules (actual).	Boat Enumeration passes (actual).	Travel-ers tickets (00)
						Supplied.	Used.	Supplied.	Used.			
	Total—1921 ..	422	415	394	386	5,099	4,954	61	59	17,560	4,183	5,168
	Total—1931 ..	536	495	546	503	6,157	5,991	65	64	10,469	3,265	4,606
1	Ganjam—											
	Agency ..	2	2	2	2	27	26	33	32	440	20	46
2	Vizagapatam—											
	Agency ..	25	24	25	24	302	300	72	60			
	Plains ..	34	32	34	32	416	400	71	68	410	55	61
3	Godavari, East—											
	Agency ..	3	3	3	3	26	25	52	50	400	300	125
	Plains ..	18	15	18	15	173	173	54	52			
4	Godavari, West ..	10	9	9	8	93	80	40	38	215		119
5	Kistna ..	9	8	9	8	130	130	55	52	985	50	150
6	Guntur ..	27	25	27	25	206	200	40	48	556	45	218
7	Nellore ..	14	12	14	13	167	159	51	51	238		122
8	Cuddapah ..	10	9	11	10	112	110	56	55	190		55
9	Kurnool ..	10	9	11	10	122	119	58	56	75		129
10	Bellary ..	10	8	10	9	119	111	60	59	122		252
11	Anantapur ..	12	9	12	8	128	120	50	50	201		105
12	Madras ..	2	2	2	2	52	50	85	82		12	109
13	Chingleput ..	15	12	14	12	162	143	52	51	472		177
14	Chittoor ..	14	12	14	12	146	145	54	53	270		85
15	North Arcot ..	10	10	10	17	200	191	50	53	565		180
16	Salem ..	32	30	33	30	420	409	81	78	642		150
17	Coimbatore ..	31	30	31	30	425	403	80	83	613	35	180
18	South Arcot ..	31	30	31	30	420	411	81	80	338	40	251
19	Tanjore ..	32	30	32	31	403	401	70	70	313	740	352
20	Trichinopoly ..	10	17	10	17	271	262	68	65	500		302
21	Madura ..	24	22	25	22	262	259	67	62	517	100	232
22	Ramnad ..	20	19	20	19	252	250	60	59	245		52
23	Tinnevely ..	30	29	31	29	413	417	82	81	451	120	195
24	Nilgiris ..	2	2	2	2	20	19	51	48	1,145		12
25	Malabar ..	33	37	39	33	352	350	50	55	532	1,170	529
26	South Kanara ..	13	10	13	10	180	172	61	55	174	578	214
27	Pudukkottai State ..	4	4	5	5	50	50	72	72	20		50
28	Bangalore State ..	5	5	5	5	6	6	75	75			4
29	Sandur State ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	60	60	15		18

III.—District Census Charges.

S. No.	District.	District office estab- lishment.	House numberlog.	Remuneration of census officers.	Travelling allowance of census officers.	Local purchase of stationery.	Postage.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.				Total.
									Printing at Govern- ment presses.	Printing at private presses.	Miscellaneous.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
	1921 Total	..	631	3,225	7,310	13,882	413	106	165	7,027	17,102	408	50,269
	1931 Total	..	4,394	1,924	1,142	21,39,684	432	1,042	230	16,869	13,907	1,456	1,81,080
1	Ganjam .. ..	..	257	102	24	7,342	76	15	3	..	780	24	8,722
2	Vizagapatam ..	..	3,144	..	..	2,590	..	35	25	2,305	..	48	8,237
3	Godavari, East ..	..	190	13	..	7,055	24	58	27	..	770	81	8,868
4	Godavari, West ..	..	27	..	..	4,552	..	..	23	917	..	10	5,529
5	Kistna .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,025	..	..	11	850	..	70	4,066
6	Guntur .. ..	..	2	..	..	6,081	..	..	..	..	668	23	7,774
7	Nellore .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,538	..	..	..	..	2,432	25	6,995
8	Cuddapah .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,310	..	..	1	..	414	13	3,738
9	Kurnool .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,377	7	..	..	940	..	3	5,327
10	Bellary .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,038	..	..	..	777	..	14	3,479
11	Anantapur .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,484	1	10	5	..	875	1	4,176
12	Madras .. ..	..	774	1,719	1,113	2,694	307	37	..	..	216	578	7,438
13	Chingleput .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,126	..	..	2	1,436	..	19	7,582
14	Chittoor .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,883	..	..	4	1,920	..	11	6,818
15	North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	7,277	..	5	5	..	260	66	7,613
16	Salem .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,337	..	10	24	1,161	..	18	9,550
17	Coimbatore .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,681	..	..	..	1,723	..	56	7,460
18	South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	6,334	..	79	..	..	1,437	19	7,869
19	Tanjore .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,525	..	253	..	..	1,753	150	7,681
20	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	4,558	..	100	8	1,346	10	46	6,063
21	Madura .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,426	..	48	..	528	1,060	31	6,093
22	Ramnad .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,148	..	274	9	2,725	44	10	6,210
23	Tinnevely .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,396	..	2	2	..	660	17	6,077
24	Nilgiris .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,547	..	..	..	151	..	..	3,698
25	Malabar .. ..	..	..	..	..	10,882	6	110	..	..	2,319	100	19,419
26	South Kanara ..	..	..	5	3,528	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,073

* Incomplete

CHAPTER II. ABSTRACTION AND TABULATION.

THE 1921 system of copying and abstraction was continued, with some reluctance. I had hoped as will be seen from Chapter I, to use the village staff for enumeration and to pass thence to copying by the same agency, with district sorting offices. This had to be given up; the combination of circumstances in 1931 was too much. Unless conditions are equally adverse in 1941, however, the new system should be tried. The point is dealt with further at the end of this chapter.

2. My object was to have offices situated in the areas with which they dealt and in particular to have Telugu abstraction done this time in the Telugu country. Practical considerations make some dispersion inevitable and Oriya, Kanarese and Malayalam abstraction have always had to be done in the respective linguistic areas, from the impossibility of recruiting sufficient competent men in Madras for these languages. Why Telugu abstraction was always done in Madras it is difficult to say. A further argument in favour of dispersion is the encouragement large concentrations give to the rise or spread of labour troubles. It needed no remarkable prescience to foresee these and it is better to have single offices in widely separated towns than large aggregations within one town, perhaps even under one roof. The final distribution was:

Location of
offices.

No.	Place.	Deputy Superintendent in charge.	Districts dealt with.
1	Berhampur ..	Khan Sahib Moinuddin Khan Sahib Bahadur, Revenue Divisional Officer, Chattrapur.	Ganjam and Vizagapatam (including Agencies).
2	Rajahmundry ..	M.R.Ry. S. Narayanaswami Nayudu Garu, Supervisor, Settlement Party No. I, Ccannada.	East Godavari (including Agency), West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.
3	Bellary ..	M.R.Ry. P. V. Chalapathi Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar, Cuddapalli.	Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Banganapalle State, Nellore and Chittoor, except Kanarese books of Bellary and Tamil books of Chittoor.
4	Madras ..	M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasavarada Ayyangar Avargal, Inspecting Tahsildar, Madura.	Madras, Chingleput and the Nilgiris.
5	Tiruvannamalai.	M.R.Ry. S. Vrishabha Das Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar, Coimbatore.	Tamil books of Chittoor and all books of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts except Kanarese books of Coimbatore.
6	Cannanore ..	M.R.Ry. T. V. Ramunni Nayar Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar, Malabar.	Malabar, Anjengo and Tangasseri in Tinnevely, and Malayalam books of South Kanara.
7	Mangalore ..	M.R.Ry. V. K. Sundaresha Sastri Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar, South Kanara.	South Kanara except Malayalam books, Sandur, Coorg, Kanarese books of Bellary and Coimbatore.
8	Tanjore I ..	M.R.Ry. T. K. Gopala Ayyar Avargal, Acting Head accountant, Nannilam.	South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.
9	Tanjore II ..	M.R.Ry. M. C. George Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar, Salem.	Madras, Ramnad, and Tinnevely except Anjengo and Tangasseri.

I could not get a convenient building in Madura, etc., for the south Tamil districts and had to accommodate that office in Tanjore; otherwise a distribution by region was achieved. The two offices in Tanjore were in different parts of the town.

3. The nature of the housing varied greatly. The Ganjam office was in the Haradakhandi Mutt at Berhampur. That town is the only place for this office, for nowhere else could sufficient Oriya staff be recruited. Accommodation was difficult to find however, and always will be for a full size office of 200 men; I was indebted to the courtesy of the Hindu Religious Endowment Board for allowing me the use of the mutt at a reasonable rent, and the fact that the trustee was an old acquaintance of my own Ganjam days helped to make things easier. It is likely that impending provincial changes will remove or greatly diminish any concern of the 1941 Superintendent with Oriya abstraction. The

Telugu delta office was at Rajahmundry, the heart of Andhradesa, in a large private bungalow. The rent was high and the proprietor exigent and disobliging but the only alternatives were Vizagapatam and Bellary, both unsuitable for various reasons, the former chiefly because of accommodation for office and staff, the latter because the Deccan office was already there and from considerations of recruitment: we could never have recruited 400 men in Bellary or got them to stay there. The Rajahmundry house made an excellent office in every way. The experiment of a census office in the Telugu Delta despite a difficult beginning proved a great success and if the system of large central offices has to be continued in 1941, one of them should be located there. I found in unexpected quarters and among the staff an appreciation of the departure which gave Andhradesa its own census offices and this circumstance was of some value when labour troubles threatened.

The Deccan office at Bellary was admirably housed in the old Station Hospital in the cantonment. Peculiar difficulties however attended this office as regards staff. The class of man recruitable was low and the leisurely Deccan habits take ill to matters requiring haste.

Bellary, although rather beyond the actual Telugu area, is a suitable centre for a Telugu abstraction office and our experiment of 1931 worked out on the whole quite well. Sufficient Telugu staff for a full-sized office can be obtained and retained though with some difficulty. I do not think there would ever be any prospect of running a successful Kanarese office here however. If the central offices are continued in 1941, possible locations in Chittoor and Tirupati could be considered for one of the Telugu offices as alternatives to Bellary.

The other offices require little mention. No free buildings were available in Madras at the outset and all had to be hired: later on I was able to secure ample accommodation free of charge in buildings belonging to the Government of India formerly occupied by the Army Clothing Department. The Chatram at Tiruvannamalai made an excellent office in every way; I am indebted to Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar of Chettinad, through whose kindness we got this building free of rent.

4. The Kanarese office will always be a problem of peculiar difficulty so long as central abstraction offices are continued. Madras Kanarese areas are in essence outlying fragments and possess all the attributes of outposts. Telugu influence is marked in Bellary Kanarese; Tamil affects Kollegal and Tulu Coondapoor. The areas are widely separated. Nowhere does a clear linguistic border run and only perhaps in the most westerly taluks of Bellary can one expect the entire schedules of a taluk to be in Kanarese. Kollegal will always have some Tamil books, the central taluks of Bellary will have both Telugu and Kanarese. An office located in Bellary will have great difficulty with the Kanarese written in Kollegal and cannot manage the Tamil books of that taluk. An office in Mangalore has difficulty with the Kanarese of both Bellary and Kollegal and cannot deal with either the Tamil or Telugu books.

Kanarese
Office.

Much the best place for a Kanarese central office would be Bangalore and since the office is comparatively small, accommodation could easily be found in the Civil and Military Station. It was my intention to have the office there this time but I gave up the idea as the Mysore Census Superintendent anticipated possible difficulties. After my experience of Mangalore and Mr. Boag's of Bellary in 1921, I am convinced however that in future any Kanarese central office should be in Bangalore. Prior consultation and constant liaison with the Mysore census authorities would avoid any difficulties in management, and the benefits would be considerable. In Bangalore men could be recruited able to read Tamil or Telugu as well as Kanarese and also the different varieties of Kanarese would be more readily interpreted. The entire books of certain taluks could be sent to this office for compilation of every table. This year I had to effect an interchange of slips between the Mangalore and the Tiruvannamalai and Bellary offices in order to secure complete taluk treatment for areas in which the original schedules were in more than one language.

Furniture.

5. Little could be borrowed this time. The University could spare nothing and the Commissioner for Government Examinations only 95 tables and 65 stools from 1st April 1931. As the Madras office began a month before that date furniture had to be hired in the interim. For other furniture competitive supply tenders were invited both in Madras and in the abstraction centres and the lowest tenders accepted, consideration being had to transit or other costs involved. The articles in question were tables (a), chairs (b), stools (c), racks (d), dealwood boxes (e), bamboo baskets (f) and pigeonholes for sorting (g). The table in the margin indicates to what extent local supply was used. Articles not specified were supplied from Madras.

	Office.			Articles supplied locally.
Madras	} All.
Berhampur	
Rajahmundry	 (a) to (e).
Tanjore	
Cannanore d, e, f.
Bellary d, e.
Tiruvannamalai d.
Mangalore e.

Thus only Berhampur of the mufassal places could produce a tinsmith ready to knock up a couple of hundred sets of pigeonholes from old kerosene tins. A good deal depends on the energy of local officers in such matters. Ample intimation is given and if the tahsildar takes a timely interest local supply (which is to be preferred) should be possible at least in large towns. Pigeonholes cost Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-9-6 each. On these as on the deal boxes and racks there was a saving as compared with 1921, despite larger numbers required. Tables, chairs and stools had to be bought in much larger quantity and cost correspondingly more. The most interesting difference is in the cost of the bamboo baskets. These also were required in greater numbers but the much higher cost is mainly a reflection of greater general expensiveness of bamboo. The table in the margin gives details of supply and cost.

Rs. 4,097 was realized by the sale of these articles at the close of the operations. Periodical reports are required from Collectors during the preliminary year on the progress of enumeration preparations. I would suggest regular periodical reports also on the progress of arrangements entrusted or referred to them which bear on the location, equipment and recruitment of abstraction offices. The existence of a prescribed periodical return serves as a useful reminder. An attitude not uncommon where such matters are concerned is 'mañana' and where district offices are busy and the critical date distant one can see how such an attitude may arise. Actually, however, it is important to know as early as possible to what extent local supply will operate.

Stationery.

6. The appendix at the end shows the stationery used by the various offices. Unused stock was sold by public auction and Rs. 364 realized.

Superintendence.

7. I had great difficulty in obtaining suitable men for the headship of the abstraction offices. The main cause was a ruling of the Madras Government that service as a Deputy Superintendent of Census could not be allowed to count towards the period of qualifying service required for certain posts. Now the type best suited for a Deputy Superintendent, namely the young, ambitious man, wishful to be a Deputy Collector in due course, is almost invariably acting or about to act as Deputy Tahsildar or Tahsildar. If he takes up the post of Deputy Superintendent it may mean that while he is so employed some junior gets in to act and therefore automatically gets in front of him in the promotion race. No man could be expected to go against his own interests and the position was made clear to every possible appointee. In many ways the post of a Deputy Superintendent of Census is eminently suitable for testing the qualifications of a rising public servant. He has to assimilate new work quickly, he has to control a staff of one or two hundred men who are almost certain to try to spin out work if not to give more overt trouble. He has to keep up a steady flow of work and to arrange the functioning of his office so that no man is ever sitting idle while another is overwhelmed. A census abstraction office has

copying, sorting and compilation running in parallel and in series practically throughout; the staff varies in quality and the work in difficulty; to secure freedom alike from congestion and gaps needs discrimination, vision, and unremitting attention in the man at the head. The post is in fact a severe test of general capacity and might well be admitted to count for qualifying service up to a maximum of six months.

When the difficulties were made known to the Madras Government they declared themselves prepared to consider the issue of a special order if in any case the effect of an officer's period as Deputy Superintendent was that he completed his term of probation for Revenue Subordinate Service after another officer who otherwise would have been later than him. Individual officers were therefore protected. The Government maintained however their attitude that service as Deputy Superintendent should not be deemed to be or allowed to count as service qualifying for the post of tahsildar. Actually the Board of Revenue was throughout considerate and helpful and to Mr. MacEwen, its secretary, I am indebted for much help and counsel. The Madras Government too relaxed its ruling slightly to enable me to have the services of Khan Sahib Moinuddin for Berhampur. The general effect of the ruling however was that the type of man wanted fought shy of the post despite considerable offered increase in pay, and though in the end I recruited quite a sound team (one or two were excellent), it was only after much difficulty.

I recommend that in 1941 an agreement be made beforehand with the Madras Government that service up to six months as head of an abstraction office, certified as satisfactory by the Superintendent, be counted towards qualifying service for tahsildar or deputy tahsildar. It is important to have this declaration out beforehand so that prospective appointees will know in advance exactly where they stand.

8. Previous practice in training the abstraction staff was to bring all supervisors into Madras for a class in which they acted as copyists and the deputy superintendents as checkers and supervisors. I departed from this and conducted a class which comprised the nine deputy superintendents and some Madras supervisors. Every man (including myself) began at the very beginning and copied several hundred slips from representative schedules of Madras city. Thereafter we worked through the various tables. Deputy superintendents were then sent out to open their offices and train their own supervisors. Recruitment of these last was so arranged that every office had one or two men with previous experience in a census abstraction office. The departure was successful and the saving in pay and travelling allowance of supervisors appreciable. Deputy superintendents must inevitably exercise full responsibility later on and it seemed worthwhile to concentrate on them and ensure their familiarity with every process and leave them to train their own men. Their procedure in training their men followed the general lines of the original class; the supervisors began by copying each a considerable number of entries; these were checked, passed and in due course sorted. Meanwhile the deputy superintendent in addition to supervising their training had been recruiting his abstractors and generally preparing for the full opening of the office. Supervisors with previous experience or quicker intelligence picked up the work sooner and to such, as they became qualified, were entrusted the first batches of abstractors. These in their turn were trained in copying and the office came thus gradually into full swing.

9. As indicated above, deputy superintendents were, apart from a few appointments made by myself of personal applicants, left to appoint their own abstractors subject to certain general rules. Among these last was that a definite writing test should be applied, for a clumsy or flowery or otherwise illegible hand is the last thing to be desired in a copyist. Ability to write quickly was demanded: not all officers realized that there are definite variations in physical capacity for quick writing. Abstraction being on an outturn basis, the necessity for physical equipment is obvious; besides, a quick pen and a quick mind go often together. Every office had to include representatives of all districts dealt with and the principal sections of the population by religion, community and mothertongue.

Training.

Recruitment of abstractors.

The delegation to deputy superintendents of the selection of their copyists was deliberate. I wished there to be the fullest degree of self-confidence and sense of responsibility and to leave as much as possible to their discretion. The constitution of these abstraction offices, temporary men recruited for urgent work on piece rates, almost invites labour trouble; they are situated far apart and the officers-in-charge must be prepared to act on their own initiative and judgment; all the more reason for leaving these last as free a hand as possible. All this was explained to the deputy superintendents before they set forth; they were told that while the Superintendent could always be invoked in case of need, they must look upon such appeal as a last instead of a first resort. Thus when the strike in the Madras office occurred when I was far away from Madras, I did not return on the spot but held myself ready to do so should my intervention prove unavoidable. It did not; the deputy superintendent dealt with the difficulty himself, greatly to the benefit of discipline in his office.

On the whole, deputy superintendents chose wisely. Tiruvannamalai had the largest proportion of students and senior schoolboys; this office achieved regularly the best copying outturns. Berhampur recruited a surprising number of well qualified men and the same applied to all the other offices except Bellary and Mangalore. Not that educated unemployed are not present in the last named place; only they seem to need or desire employment less. Well controlled, the schoolboy/student type makes the best copyist. Older men are on the whole better sorters.

Supervisors were recruited from permanent Government servants and were given, like other officers deputed to census duty, a pay increase of 20 per cent. It was not always easy to get good men for, as in the case of deputy superintendents, there seemed to be a fear that census duty might interfere with prospects. Too many volunteers were such as their districts would be glad to lose. The supervisor is an important person in a census abstraction office and I would suggest that if central offices are continued in 1941 a higher maximum pay be fixed; this might induce more revenue inspectors, the best material for supervisors, to come forward. If the suggestion for district sorting is given effect to, the problem in this form will not arise.

Payment of
abstractors.

10. There is no escaping the necessity for payment to be on a piecetime basis. Speed is essential though it must attend upon accuracy. The interests of a temporary staff will generally be towards prolongation of their employment, the exact opposite of what we seek, speedy conclusion of abstraction and compilation activities. To recruit on a mere monthly wage would mean inevitably prolonging greatly the time required unless drastic recourse were made to fines; and such a result would be in essence a return to piecework. Thus while for the purpose of budgeting and general calculation Rs. 25 a month was taken as an abstractor's pay, he was really paid on a pure piecework system, one rupee a day for a certain prescribed outturn. This rate, considering that the work required no particular degree of intelligence or education and considering the state of the labour-market, was eminently reasonable. The outturns were fixed partly from the experience of 1921 and partly from the results of my own class held before the opening of the abstraction offices. For the first six days no outturn was prescribed. This is fair and also advisable; copying is largely automatic and inevitably so in its middle and later stages. Therefore the desideratum is to fix in the copyists' minds at the beginning the correct principles and exemplars. If they are not concerned with outturn considerations, they are much more likely to learn thoroughly the points of importance. Following upon this first trial week an outturn of 512 slips a day was required for the standard pay. Outturn in excess of this was rewarded at the rate of one anna for every 32 slips. Deductions were at the rate of 8 slips for every error. My reason in fixing these was to achieve easy calculation by adhering to multiples of 8 or 16. After a month the outturn was raised to 640 per day. Several offices, notably Berhampur, Bellary and Rajahmundry, protested against these outturns. These three offices, particularly Bellary, had a poorer quality of men and had had certain other difficulties, and after personal inspection I allowed the training period to continue for one week more and after that enforced the ordinary outturns. To say that these outturns were excessive is ridiculous. I myself with no experience

of continuous high-speed writing, found myself copying 130 slips in an hour, the second day of doing the work. What is required is concentration more than anything else; it is possibly because concentration is a rare virtue and rarest of all among the type of men who come to census offices for employment that complaints arose. How eminently reasonable the outturns were, is illustrated by the fact that Ramachandran of the Tiruvannamalai office copied in one day over 2,200 slips. It is true that he was a particularly smart youth and that he worked more than 8 hours but he did not work more than 9; all that happened on the particular day was that he took a very short time for his tiffin and returned to work. The outturns were facilitated by the extensive use made of ticks (✓) and contractions. 'V' and 'S' on Hindu slips were sufficient for Vaishnavite or Saivite, while 'S' on a Muslim slip meant Sunni, 'R.C.' on a Christian slip was sufficient for Roman Catholic and so on. Far from saying that these outturns are excessive I would definitely suggest that if the same type of men is used in 1941 the copying outturns could be raised. The final sorting rates applied this time given below * represented probably a fairly close approximation to reasonable possibility.

* Table.

									Number of slips.	
VI	Birthplace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	Cities.
VII	Age, sex and civil condition by religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	Rural.
VIII	Civil condition by age for selected castes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800	
IX	Infirmities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000	
X	Occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000	
XII	Unemployment of educated persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	
XIII	Literacy by religion and age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	
XIV	Literacy by selected castes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	Males.
XV	Part I. Mother-tongue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	Females.
XV	Part II. Subsidiary language	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	Males.
XVII	Race, tribe and caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000	Females.
XIX	Europeans, etc., by race and age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000	
									12,000	
									8,000	
									8,000	

Some men worked during the no-outturn stage and then left. Deputy superintendents quite rightly demurred to giving these men the full pay. The orders I gave were: this concession of no-outturn was definitely given with a view to using towards future activity the training acquired in the no-outturn period. Where a man proposed to leave before entering on the outturn period at all he could not claim this concession and should be paid for his period of work purely on the outturn basis, that is to say, the number of slips he had copied minus deductions for errors should be divided by the fixed outturn and the result in rupees paid to him.

11. The intimation of a 10 per cent cut in the census budget following upon a heavy cut previously made by the Census Commissioner himself made economies essential. These were mainly secured by the abandonment of certain tables and enhancement of outturns. The intimation made me decide upon a further raising of the copying outturn to 720 slips per day and the elevation of nearly all sorting rates. This was resented in most offices but I remained firm and the trouble died away. It is not unreasonable that a staff paid by outturns should object to the raising of the standard; what the staff failed to realize was that in copying, facility grows so quickly that the raising of the standards merely tends to restore remuneration to the originally contracted basis. This budget cut created a very difficult position. Census budgets do not lend themselves to much modification without affecting the work to be done. They are not like budgets covering engineering or construction works which can at need be postponed. My budget was very closely calculated on strengths, outturns and reasonable payments and to make a percentage cut on such a budget resulted in some work having to be abandoned. In the result, several tables were left out altogether while others were considerably simplified. I had already secured the Madras Government's consent to abolish the rather preposterous table of infirmity by selected castes and two others for occupation by caste, tribe or race. The Government of India ordered the abolition of three tables in addition to these and the modification of four others. Not all those contractions of the work and of the statistics are to be deplored. Infirmity by caste, e.g., has never appeared to me worth publishing.

Village
statistics.

12. A suggestion was also made that the village statistics should not be extracted at all by the census staff but that the documents should be handed over to district or municipal authorities for them to extract what figures they desired. This contraction of census effort is to be deprecated. For one thing, the village statistics are much more valuable than some of the pretentious Imperial Tables and much more frequently consulted. One of my ambitions at this census was to make these village statistics fuller and more useful. On the other hand, given the attitude of the Provincial Government that everything bearing the census ticket should be an Imperial charge, it was but logical for the Central Government to say 'village statistics are not ours; why should we extract them?'. I proposed to the Census Commissioner and the Madras Government that the local Government should bear the cost of extraction. To have them compiled by district staff from census papers would be a retrograde step. For one thing, in this presidency, no village register is drawn up. It has never been the practice to do so. Totals are struck direct from the sorter's tickets and transferred then and there to the village statistics sheet. The census staff are skilled and experienced in tabulation and compilation; they understand the tickets and other census forms they use. Their work is speedier and more accurate. To expect these figures be drawn up as a sideline activity in every Collector's office and municipality and reach any real degree of accuracy or trustworthiness, is to cherish an illusion. Collectors in Madras have too many activities as it is to control and it is certain that presuming the local Government wished up-to-date village statistics—and it is difficult to imagine them not so wishing—they would have to employ extra staff in every district and municipality for the purpose of compiling these village and ward figures. In other words, they would probably find that far from having saved money they had paid more to achieve less. The Madras Government accepted these arguments and bore the cost of extraction.

The village statistics are of great use in compilation work; they were the means of bringing to light certain district errors in fixing of town boundaries and so enabling Imperial Tables I, IV and V to be brought into accord with facts. These village statistics should be completed as soon as possible, adequate staff being appointed from the first to keep their compilation going *pari passu* with the completion of Sorters' ticket I.

Copying and
sorting
procedure.

13. The principles of the copying and sorting system have been set out in previous reports, notably 1901, and need not be detailed again. 1921 experience was taken as guide and departures from it were slight. No special stamper was employed for entering the block and other identifying numbers on the slips. Each copyist entered these in a fixed order, charge-circle-block, on the top of the slip, with also a taluk indication. Initial letters or contractions were used for taluk names. It seems desirable that responsibility for a slip should be absolute and the identifying numbers are important details. The copyist was given no allowance of time to cover this numbering and thus the cost of the stamper and his stamp was saved. The symbols on the slips were altered in order to make male and female more immediately distinguishable; the anthropological symbols hitherto used are not beyond risk of confusion for the hurried and inexpert. Slips therefore bore a bold triangle or circle to indicate sex. For civil condition, the sex symbol left blank indicated unmarried; a single line in the centre of it showed married and a cross widowed. There was an element of the appropriate in the development of these three symbols which made instruction and comprehension easy. It is important to include, if possible, in a system of symbols, elements which will appeal to the minds of the type of person who is to apply them. These symbols were explained thus: every one is young and has a period free from family cares—that freedom is appropriately indicated by leaving the sex symbol blank; marriage means an invasion of that freedom—indicate it therefore by a line or tick; widowhood means the second stage too has passed—therefore cross out the line representing it, i.e., make a X. In practice the entry of a wrong symbol for civil condition was the rarest of mistakes.

14. Free use was made of contractions but no unauthorized ones were permitted. Before a district was taken up, contractions for Ha taluk names were drawn up; usually they coincided with the contractions used in the Madras revenue administration. B was allowed for Brahman, A.D. for Adh-Dravida, A.A. for Adi-Andhra, but no other contractions for caste names were tolerated. Only for the standard agricultural occupations were contractions allowed. I would recommend an extension of the use of prescribed contractions and the beginning of their use in the enumeration stage. There is no reason why the enumerator should not indicate birth in the district of enumeration by a tick or ability to read and write by the same symbol. Every answer which = 'Yes' should from the beginning be represented by a tick and every answer which = 'No' by a dash. Approved contractions could be drawn up for the 26 Madras districts which cover over 90 per cent of the birthplace entries. The main religions could be indicated by H, M and X, civil condition by U, M, W. Contractions at the enumeration stage are inadvisable for caste or occupation save that for the standard cultivation heads, cultivating owner, cultivating tenant, etc., C.O., C.T., etc., might be prescribed in all districts. This would save trouble in the abstraction offices later on and would obviate risk of confusion between different vernacular phrases actually meaning the same.

It may be argued that the approval of contractions at the enumeration stage must lead to error. Not necessarily at all if the contractions are carefully drawn up and are uniform throughout. They could be printed easily on every enumeration book cover and in the manual of instructions and I am certain would be more readily seized by the average enumerator's mind than the traditional descriptive paragraphs about each column. In any case more practice would speedily teach him. The benefits to him would be much less writing, and to the compilation office far clearer schedules and more uniform data. Where supplementary detail is given, e.g., of religious sect, the enumerator would be able to accommodate it easily and clearly within the column. The schedule entry to be at its best and clearest is like a picture: it needs framing. That framing is secured by having blank space all round it. Hence the desirability of brevity.

other error of its own. I devoted considerable attention to this item in my inspection of the abstraction offices and was not satisfied with the result and as a consequence had the sorting transferred to a separate section under a chosen supervisor. This, I think, is the better course. It secures the end of having Ticket I done quickly and yet achieves concentration of effort and supervision. Most men of the class from which our supervisors are drawn prefer to have only one clear task at a time and it is well to consider their idiosyncrasy. A further difficulty of the original system lay in the occasional absence of a sorting clerk. The copying went on as before but the sorting branch was shorthanded and any man allocated had not the skill of his predecessor and resented being put on to work where his copying celerity was of no avail to earn him extra money.

Slips were kept separate by sex and religion throughout and men handled the same religion throughout. Distribution by sorter's unit was continued and as in 1921 was found satisfactory and lent itself well to subsidiary enquiries. The closeness of control and check it requires were found well within the competence of the supervising staff. Specially competent supervisors and sections were evolved in the course of the earlier operations and to these were given work of more than usual difficulty, e.g., large towns and occupations. This specialization is of much value and should be introduced wherever possible. It is particularly useful in occupation sorting and as this comes towards the end of the operations selection of the best personnel has become possible. Owing to retrenchment the caste sorting was a comparatively minor item this time. Perhaps it will have vanished altogether by 1941.

16. Deputy superintendents were directed to keep a diary and to enter in it day by day any matter bearing on their office and its work. The diaries varied in value but some were full and interesting and had obviously been of value to the writers themselves, the statement of problems having helped them to a better realization and decision on methods and solution. I recommend future prescription of such diaries.

Deputy superintendents were encouraged to make local enquiries on their own initiative whenever wide or peculiar and not readily accountable differences or variations in taluk or municipal or village behaviour became apparent. They were told to make their figures as informative as possible and not to hesitate to supply illustrative or explanatory comment. These instructions applied also to rare terms encountered in the course of copying. Lists of these were kept and local enquiries instituted.

17. I found that check tended to be too rarely informed by judgment. Supervisors especially were content to go by routine. Random selection of slips for check is essential in the sense that the copyist or sorter should never know beforehand which actual items will be chosen; it does not mean that the person checking should follow no principle but chance. An engineer in testing devotes particular attention to points of strain and therefore more likely weakness; so in checking copying or sorting the points where error is more likely to enter should be observed or excogitated and particular attention paid to them. Thus in copying, any point of change after a long sequence of identical entries is a fruitful source of error, for mere momentum, if one may use the phrase, might well carry over the term become familiar. Specific instruction should be given in this to all supervisors.

The entry in the slips of full enumeration detail for occupation is essential. Copyists were apt to cut this down in copying in order to increase outturn. This should be a test point; where in the schedule considerable occupation detail is given, choose that slip for check. Such mutilation of occupation entries may lead to great difficulty in the sorting stages and should be drastically punished. Check of receipt of enumeration schedules should be not by invoices but by circle lists, i.e., not by what is actually sent but by what should have been sent. A deputy superintendent should not be satisfied till he has accounted for every block shown in every circle list. Omission to check by circle lists led in one abstraction office to the delayed despatch of certain military schedules not being observed.

Diaries and
special
returns.

Principles of
check.

No administrative circumstance affecting the tables should be left unverified. One deputy superintendent assumed that town and village boundaries of 1921 would be unaltered in 1931, another that taluk areas are unchanging. Nothing should be exempt from census verification. The collection of fresh facts of population is a suitable occasion for testing the validity of other details.

18. There was some avoidable excess in the indents for slips, Berhampur and Cannanore being the chief offenders. A lack of consideration and failure to use available data were the causes of the excess in this as in the excessive indents for schedules discussed in Chapter I. The provisional enumeration results give quite a close enough indication of the number of slips that will actually be required and modifications of the supply made by the superintendent should be comparatively slight. Great excess or defect is impossible. Prior instructions were given on this to deputy superintendents but did not prevent free and unnecessary recourse by one or two to the telegraph.

Indents for slips.

19. A small point which may seem too obvious to need stating but which I found to be very generally not realized is the importance of having all figures of similar value, units, tens, etc., in a true vertical line. Men should be trained to do this and one source of difficulty, delay and error is removed. Sorter's tickets and compilation registers might well be provided with faint vertical lines to facilitate columnar tabulation.

20. This followed the general scheme of previous censuses and so long as large central offices are maintained it will differ little in essentials. An important point is to ensure that compilation of the tables corresponding to I to V of the 1931 list should be done *puri passu* with sorting. I found this the weakest point of the work of my abstraction offices and would suggest that at instruction classes in future practice be given in it. Actual census details will not be available but the system can be practised. If mother-tongue detail is to be put in the village statistics these of course cannot be released until the language tables are finally prepared. They should, however, be ready in all other respects as soon as possible because they are of great assistance in checking other tables and in the general work of the compilation office. It was through the use of the village statistics that I was enabled this year to detect inaccuracies in the work of one or two districts in preparing their census divisions and in fact to detect the complete omission of one small village in Ramnad. Each abstraction office should have sufficient men to keep pace completely with the sorting work. I found this year with the increased outturns that deputy superintendents were inclined not to keep up the strength of their compilation sections in proportion and the central office had a certain amount of extra work in consequence.

Compilation.

21. A good deal of preliminary work can be done in the preparation year. Tahsildars should be asked to go over the village statistics of the previous census and indicate any alterations in village or town boundaries, numbers, etc., and to bring up to date the general information introduced at this census. Their particular attention should be invited to (1) the need for distinguishing homonymous villages uniformly by giving the nearest important village, (2) indicating prominently villages actually uninhabited in 1940-41. Villages uninhabited in 1931 may not be so in 1941 and vice versa. (3) The villages or portions of villages which fall within the bounds of a census town should be clearly shown.

Preliminary work.

Every tahsildar should be asked to send to the superintendent two copies of the 1931 village statistics for his taluk corrected up to date on the above lines. These should be scrutinized in the superintendent's office and one copy handed over to the abstraction officers concerned when they assemble for the preliminary training.

Tahsildars should also be directed to distinguish in their circle lists between homonymous villages by the same detail as they give in the corrected village statistics referred to above. This will facilitate abstraction operations and check.

All this can be completed before abstraction or compilation starts. Similarly for subsidiary tables not depending on census results and other general information; much can be done in the preliminary year. I would suggest early issue of the cross-check instructions so that these can be used in the instruction class which precedes the opening of abstraction. I found that deputy superintendents grasped the check principles fairly well but it would be useful to have these well in advance so that they can be thoroughly studied and applied.

Units.

22. In all compilation except for complicated tables like caste and occupation, and certainly for mothertongue, sex, civil condition and literacy, taluk and municipality should be kept separate throughout. Where any particular enquiry is in contemplation totals could be taken by charge for the table concerned. Taluk detail is always useful and involves little extra work. The taluk in some ways is the real administrative unit and must always be in a province where districts run into thousands of square miles.

Cross-check principles.

23. The compilation unit for the village statistics is the village or town based on the block.

For the provincial tables it is the taluk, based on the village or town.

For the imperial tables it is the district based on the taluk.

For subsidiary tables it is the natural division, based on the district.

The above statement indicates the lines check and preparation should follow. Instructions for cross-check should be drafted carefully and concisely and distributed to all supervisors, who should be trained in their application. One class of table leads to another and various columns in one should be reproduced in others and so on.

24. If my suggestions for copying and sorting on a district basis are accepted no essential change is involved in compilation procedure. Each district office should do compilation of the tables for its district and should complete the village statistics also, further compilation being done in the central office. For this work men of good qualifications should be employed. Karnams will do for the copying and sorting but it would be better to employ experienced clerks on some extra remuneration for compilation. Compilers this year as in previous years were recruited like the ordinary temporary census staff. I should be inclined, however, to recruit these men from permanent Government servants on a pay definitely above that of the other census workers. Their work requires a sense of system and method and some office experience which cannot ordinarily be found in the type of man recruited temporarily.

Natural divisions.

25. I had thought this year of preparing subsidiary tables for regions more 'natural' than the hitherto accepted natural divisions. Retrenchment intervened, but I would suggest that consideration be given to this and that figures be taken out for areas more truly associated than, *e.g.*, Nellore with the Circars or Chittoor with East Coast Central. The taluk would have to be taken as unit but this can easily be done and the taluk should really be the compilation unit in any case. Figures for the present natural divisions would have to be extracted also for continuity with previous censuses.

Linguistic area tables.

26. A departure this year was to prepare compendium tables for the linguistic divisions of the presidency. These will be found as an appendix to the report. I recommend the continuation of this and the inclusion of perhaps even more detail. This matter of linguistic separation has attracted much attention and is likely to attract more in the ensuing decade and the desirability of giving some census illustration to it is obvious. The census tables and report should try to reflect particular problems of the time. It may be of course that linguistic provinces will have come into being by the time the 1941 census arrives; then the suggested tables would be otiose. Possibly however a complete linguistic separation is unlikely.

Village statistics. Changes.

27. The village statements saw considerable development at this census. These are in many ways the most useful and certainly the most often-used of census productions and should be designed to serve as closely as possible the

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convenience of the district officers who have to consult them. An officer arriving in a district with which he is unacquainted should have among his standard references something which will show him in compendious form the chief circumstances of the area under his charge. For example, if more than one mother-tongue prevails it would be an obvious convenience if details of its distribution were at hand. Information of the chief markets, the chief sources of industry or peculiar activities and the chief centres where festival aggregations may be expected, with the dates for these last—all are items of information of obvious value.

The old form of village statistics contained totals for sexes and for Hindus, Muslims, Christians and other religions. Uninhabited villages were shown by an asterisk. The first improvement made at this census was to show the composition of the Hindu community. Village statistics should reflect as much as possible the main themes and circumstances of administration. The position of the depressed classes, their numbers and distribution, had been attracting steadily more attention and with the advent of panchayat boards and community representation on them, were achieving more and more importance. For every village therefore Hindus are shown under Brahmans, depressed classes and others. Appreciation of the value of this separation was shown by the department concerned with panchayats constantly consulting these village statements in the proof stage or earlier.

Tahsildars were asked to give information relating to chief festival centres with the nature of the festival and the date, markets, prominent industries and other items of importance in the life of the taluk.

An abiding obscurity in the village statistics was the homonymous village. Where differentiation was given at all the practice had been to add the survey number. Theoretically this was an excellent distinction. Practically it was not of much use because very few people consulting the village statistics would have a list of villages immediately at hand or what is still more important, a plan to show where the various survey numbers lay. Latitude and longitude is a possible means of differentiation of greater practical use; this again however requires a map for its full application. Simple terms like east, west, north and south, are better and best of all is the name of the nearest town or large village. It was this last mode which was impressed upon taluk officers. Not all responded, but preferred to give other indicative terms. I would suggest for 1941 an insistence upon orientation by means of local references. The Tamil districts are the most prolific in homonymous villages, Kovilpatti in Tinnevely and most taluks of Ramnad being the worst offenders.

Details were given of the composition of the elements of floating population. It is often important and useful to know how the floating element is made up. For example the specification of the strangers in Kovvur taluk who had come for the sweet toddy season will prevent any misconception of the nature of the additions to the village populations occasioned.

28. Possibly the most important departure was in the indication of mother-tongue constitution. In connection with the impending formation of an Oriya Boundary Committee, I arranged for mother-tongue detail to be extracted by villages in the five critical plains taluks of Ganjam. This detail is embodied in the village statistics. Elsewhere village extraction on this scale could not be undertaken on grounds of expense but I was loth to let the statistics go out without illustration of one of the province's most marked characteristics and a matter of prime importance to administrators, the many language frontiers. In every abstraction office therefore, when once village populations were known the enumeration schedules were taken up in turn. A clerk ran his eye down the mother-tongue column, adding up as he went the returns of any mother-tongue other than that already determined as the prevailing one of the taluk. If its total for the village equalled or exceeded 10% of the village population he extracted the percentage and it was entered in the statistics. If less than 10% no action was taken. Ten per cent was fixed on for two reasons: (i) it was a proportion requiring no calculation, as a mere glance at the village population

Mother-tongue detail.

gave 10% also by a shift of the decimal point; (ii) it was the lowest percentage that could be said to represent an appreciable element of the village population justifying extraction and presentation in the statistics and also eliminated waste of time on inconsiderable elements which in many cases would come from casual strangers and not indicate abiding village features at all. No exotic mother-tongues were considered; Bengali, Gujarati, etc., even supposing they had anywhere reached 10% were not counted. To economise effort was one reason; another and chief was that our object was to represent genuine regional conditions, not fortuitous aggregations. There was no ban against non-presidency languages as such: Marathi and Konkani in Kanara, Lambadi in the Deccan and Hindustani passim are effectively presidency mother-tongues and consequently considered for village representation. Where the prevailing mother-tongue was not beyond doubt, figures for the chief contenders were taken out. In some taluks where the predominance of one mother-tongue was overwhelming, no attempt was made to take out village figures. The Telugu delta districts came within this category.

29. In the published statistics the prevailing mother-tongue is given on the flyleaf of each taluk section and percentages of 10% or above shown against the villages only for other mother-tongues. This secures economy in print and neatness. Where there were rivals for the prevalence or effective competition, taluk percentages for all were given on the flyleaf, one was adopted as prevailing, and village percentages given for the others. The Deputy Superintendent in charge of Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot took out percentages of 10 or above for all mother-tongues and his figures were published. The officer in charge of Kanara chose more than one prevailing language and took village figures only for the others with the result that the information is rather less full in that district than elsewhere, unfortunately, for Kanara is the presidency's most polyglot area except for Vizagapatnam Agency. On the whole, however deputy superintendents took much interest in this development of the village statistics and I am indebted to them for their efforts.

Agency
statistics.

30. Separate village statistics are not given in the Agency for the great majority of villages. This was the established Madras practice which had its origin in the fact that the Agency village bears no resemblance to that of the plains, but is a mere collection of a few houses not always even permanent in site. The number of such villages ran into hundreds and to print separate village details would have meant an extra expenditure approaching Rs. 1,000. The Madras Government saw no reason to depart from the previous practice of clubbing villages and this was in consequence maintained. In many ways it would be interesting to have individual village details for the Agency; in particular this would be useful from a mother-tongue and tribe point of view. On the whole, however, I would suggest in future Agency village statistics that the Mutta be taken as the unit where the system exists as it does in Ganjam Agency. This unit of quasi-paternal jurisdiction is in many ways the true unit of at least the Kond Agency and figures grouped by it would have illustrative and other value.

31. I would advise strongly that the inclusion in village statistics of general local detail be continued at future censuses. Mother-tongue reference is also useful but involves a good deal of extra scrutiny and check. Generally speaking, if any particular administrative problem is present at the time of the next census, consideration should be had to the possibility of illustrating it, or some aspects of it, in these village statistics.

Machine
tabulation.

32. Machine tabulation was turned-down for this census on the ground of expense. It is likely that in 1941 too economy will be on the side of the present system, particularly if full use is made of the advantages the Madras revenue system offers to the census. An estimate for machine extraction of this year's tables was almost twice the actual cost of the other method and so long as a gap of such dimensions exists mechanical methods hardly deserve consideration. The chief advantage of these methods is the avoidance of large staffs and the fact that the cards once punched contain every census detail from which any combination desired but not previously taken out in printed tables can at any

time be produced merely by sending the cards through a machine. With growing complexity of administration this last advantage will tend to grow in importance. The advantage is with the present methods. Mechanical methods are advantageous where clerical labour and office accommodation and equipment are alike expensive; where labour is cheap and efficient and working conditions simpler the machine brings no advantage to compensate for the greatly increased expense. It seems however that if some of the detail hitherto recorded at Indian censuses (e.g., district birthplace, caste) is given up it should be possible to condense the columns into half a card or less and so considerably reduce one of the chief contributions to the expense.

If machine tabulation were to be introduced it would be necessary to remodel the enumeration schedule to suit the card, and a coding column would be required after each column in the schedule. In other words, the decision on tabulation would have to precede the casting of the schedule form. All this implies prolonged investigation and consideration and it is one of the disadvantages attendant on the phoenix-like succession of the Indian census that lengthy preliminary processes and experiment are difficult if not impossible; countries with some form of permanent bureau such as the United States are much better situated from this point of view.

APPENDIX.

Serial number.	List of stationery articles.	Unit.	Quantity supplied.	Quantity used.
1	Cloth—			
	(a) Grey domestic, 30", local	Yard	210	121½
	(b) Wax, in pieces of 5 yards by 1 yard, local. ..	Piece	2	....
2	Envelopes: Manilla—			
	(a) S.E. 6, 11" x 1½", local	Number	6,250	5,680
	(b) S.E. 7, 16" x 6", local	Do.	6,000	3,780
3	Erasers, India rubber, imported	Dozen	137 dozen, 4 pieces.	112 dozen, 4 pieces.
4	Gum, Arabic, imported	lb.	89½	88
5	Flonca, local	Number	9	....
6	Ink—			
	(a) Fluid in 40 oz. jars, blue-black, local ..	Do.	6	6
	(b) Do., red, do.	Do.	3	3
	(c) Powders (to make 24 oz. fluid ink, blue-black, local).	Do.	600	364.
	(d) Powders (to make 24 oz. fluid ink, red, local).	Do.	21	21
7	Inkstand, wooden, double, local	Do.	9	9
8	Knives (desk-knives), local	Do.	120	105
9	Needles, large, imported	Do.	200	197
10	Nibs for steel pens, imported—			
	(a) Red ink	Gross	48	28½
	(b) Relief	Do.	21	18½
11	Paper—			
	(a) Bleached double foolscap 27" x 17", 20 lb., local. ..	Ream	33	31 reams, 400 sheets.
	(b) Do., 16 lb., do.	Do.	36	35 reams, 150 sheets.
	(c) Blotting, white, demy 22½" x 17½", 10 lb., local. ..	Quire	100	58 quires, 18 sheets.
	(d) Brown cartridge, super royal 29" x 22", 50 lb., local. ..	Ream	30 reams, 250 sheets.	24 reams, 350 sheets.
	(e) Unbleached, double foolscap 27" x 17", 16 lb., local. ..	Do.	10 reams, 250 sheets.	10 reams, 250 sheets.
12	Pencils—			
	(a) Blue, imported	Number	121	119
	(b) Lead Do.	Gross	275	177
	(c) Red Do.	Number	61	58
13	Penholders, clerical, local	Dozen	72	65 dozen, 1 holder.
14	Pins, imported	Do.	24 dozen, 6 packets.	21 dozen, 1 packet.
15	Rulers, round, 18", local	Number	21	24
16	Scissors, local	Do.	12	12
17	Sealing wax, local	Box	12	8 boxes, 4 sticks
18	Strawboards, double foolscap Sd., 31½" x 18½", local. ..	Number	960	927
19	Tags, cotton, local	Do.	12,500	12,100
20	Tape, white, ½" wide, 23 yards a roll, local ..	Roll	96	68
21	Thread, cotton, in 2 tola balls, local	Ball	1,703	1,601
22	Twine, country, local	Lb. ..	682	671

STATEMENT I.

COPYING THE SLIPS.

Office.	Population dealt with.	Number of copyists.	Date of		Average daily outturn per head.
			Commencement.	Completion.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Berhampur	6,019,567	200	16th March 1931.	20th June 1931.	703
2. Rajahmundry	6,433,506	230	23rd March 1931.	30th May 1931 ..	914
3. Bellary	6,602,828	200	18th March 1931.	1st May 1931 ..	816
4. Madras	2,471,978	250	12th March 1931.	13th April 1931 ..	509
5. Tiruvannamalai	7,081,341	230	18th March 1931.	31st May 1931 ..	1,051
6. Cannanore	3,533,944	120	16th March 1931.	16th May 1931 ..	613
7. Mangalore	1,925,710	80	16th March 1931.	30th May 1931 ..	610
8. Tanjore I	6,753,672	200	16th March 1931.	6th June 1931 ..	867
9. Tanjore II	6,073,689	200	18th March 1931.	18th May 1931 ..	775

STATEMENT II.

SORTING.

Period up to the end of		Number of units sorted for Table No.							Remarks.
		VII	VI	XII	VIII	X	XIV	IX	
May 1931 ..	59	23	3	23	19	6	3	1.	For Tables IX, and XIV the district is the unit of sorting; for all others the taluk or town.
June ..	173	132	8	98	86	10	8	2.	Tables (old notation) XIII, XV and XIV originally prescribed were either omitted or were not compiled for Madras.
July ..	182	174	12	96	84	9	8		
August ..	28	101	5	142	98	3	9		
September ..	..	12	..	77	110	..	..
October ..	..	..	..	6	45	..	..
Total ..	442	442	28	442	442	28	28		

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

The principles governing the financial side of the 1931 census differed radically from those of earlier years. So extreme are the differences that comparisons with the figures for these years cannot but mislead unless great care is taken.

2. The fundamental difference was that all census expenditure was taken to be a central debit. This was given rigorous application by the local Government and by the Accountant-General. In this they were but logical. The budget, however, drawn up for me by the Madras Government for 1930-31 took no account of this change and in fact merely followed the 1921 figures. Incidentally it was left to the Finance department to point out that 1921 actuals would be a better starting point than the 1921 original estimate. It is important that the census officer should see the budget prepared for his first year (he himself prepares the others) and have a fuller opportunity of comment. He is generally designated well in advance and this suggestion should ordinarily prove practicable.

Changes in
account
rules.

Another outstanding difference was that all receipts and recoveries were treated as 'receipts' and credited to a separate revenue head while at the previous census they were treated as abatement of charges and were thus made available for expenditure. This explains the prescription this time of a separate statement of receipts and recoveries in the report.

3. Instances of the wide divergences between 1921 and 1931, divergences which appeared in the budget abovementioned, were that instead of merely census special pay or allowances being debited to the central head the entire emoluments of every census officer were so debited. Thus instead of my Rs. 300 special pay being the single central debit on my account the whole of my pay was so debited. The same applied to Deputy Superintendents, Personal Assistant and all others. The new debit involved was about Rs. 6,000 per month when all the abstraction offices were in full swing.

Other items newly debited in 1931 were—

(a) *Paper for house lists, etc.*—Paper for house lists and rough enumeration schedules had to be obtained from the local stores on payment this time. This cost Rs. 5,500.

(b) *Printing.*—No printing was done free for me either by the Government of India Press or by the local Government Press. The total cost of printing was Rs. 4,000 in the former and Rs. 34,000 in the latter, excluding the charges on the printing of Reports and Tables. The accounts in the 1921 Administration Report show no debits for Government Press printing but actually the printing of the report and tables was charged, not however the printing of enumeration schedules.

(c) *Forms.*—Even the ordinary accounts and other standard forms for use in my office had to be bought at this census from the Deputy Controller of Forms, Calcutta.

(d) *Percentage commission on supplies from the local stationery office.*—The Madras Government Stationery office charged me ten per cent commission on the value of all their supplies for census purposes. The amount involved was over Rs. 500.

(e) *Contribution to passage accounts.*—The census department had to pay monthly contributions to the passage accounts of officers of All-India services deputed for census duty; the cost totalled Rs. 1,500 nearly.

(f) *Postage.*—Under the Auditor-General's rules, postage and telegram charges incurred in districts on census business were debitable to the census grant. Only 14 districts took advantage of these rules to present stamp bills for payment from census funds. A good many of these put up reasonable claims; but Ramnad, Tanjore, Malabar and Trichinopoly were exorbitant in their demands. I exercised all possible care and passed the bills only after

satisfying myself that claims represented the actual postage used on such of the census correspondence as could not be combined with the ordinary departmental tapals. The total charges were Rs. 1,042 against Rs. 106 in 1921.

Enumeration
travelling
allowance.

4. The most marked effect was in travelling allowance of enumeration staff. 1921 showed a figure of Rs. 13,882 for this. No details remained illustrating it. This was only to be expected, for in all previous censuses all census travelling by the officers of the local Government, who form the vast majority of the enumeration staff, was treated as debitable like any other travelling, to the local Government. Census travelling by the officers of Central Departments was likewise debited to these departments. In 1931, on the other hand, in obedience to the rules issued by the Auditor-General and expounded by the local Accountant-General every census journey was charged in a separate bill and sent to me for countersignature. Over 26,000 bills came, some of them many pages thick. The gross claims they represented totalled Rs. 3 lakhs nearly. It was early apparent that no strict principles had governed either the claims or in many cases the check applied to them in the districts. The incidence of national financial difficulties and the need for heavy retrenchment decided me to apply at every stage a strict principle of actual expenses. The application of this began with myself, and so far as my own census touring is concerned the net result was considerable debit. Every attempt was made however to ensure that no man should actually be out of pocket over his journeys and where special considerations were shown I did not hesitate to relax the audit. The strain imposed upon my office was very great. Complaints though frequent were on the whole less than I had anticipated and perhaps census officers responded unconsciously to the general principles expounded in communications I made to the local Government and Collectors explaining the reasons for my action—copies of these are in the appendix. Never again however should a census superintendent be put in the position I was of dealing with bills covering all census travelling, and before next census the allocation of debits should go on a natural and practical rather than a purely theoretical basis. The idea that a great national activity like the census can be completely dissociated from the life and responsibilities of the local Government is preposterous. It is precisely to local Governments which are the effective administrative units touching the life of the country, that census figures are most useful and the village statistics which form so important an item in the equipment of any district officer derive directly from the census operations. No doubt the local Government in 1931 paid for the actual cost of extracting these statistics. That extraction however could never have been possible had not the prolonged and costly general census operations been carried through. I suggest that at all future censuses, enumeration charges should be a provincial debit or, at any rate, all payments to enumeration staff should be so debited.

I toured the entire presidency twice during the enumeration stages. Though I invariably limited my claims for travelling allowance during these tours to the actual expenses, payment on my bills was on several occasions delayed for want of technical sanction by the Census Commissioner, which naturally took long to reach me. It is a mordant commentary on audit and its application that it was only because I wanted to save Government money that I had to wait for payment. I could have drawn the full claims in a day. To avoid these difficulties I would suggest that a special scheme be devised at the next census for the payment of travelling allowance to provincial census superintendents. In fact Mr. W. R. Tennant formulated such a scheme for this census but unfortunately it was not sanctioned by the Government of India until after the census enumeration was over. Their sanction was communicated to me as late as 22nd April 1931. Under this scheme the provincial superintendent was to be paid for the four months beginning 1st November 1930, in which the intensity of census inspection was greatest, the following allowances:—

- (1) Motor-car allowance of Rs. 100 per month.
- (2) Road mileage two annas per mile for journeys outside headquarters, and

(3) Daily allowance if admissible, notwithstanding the drawal of road mileage on the same day, subject to the general condition that the minimum of touring by rail is done.

This scheme is economical and simple and I would commend its timely introduction at least in the next census.

5. Rigid economy was observed throughout. I was not so fortunate in obtaining rentfree accommodation as previous superintendents and one illustration of the change in account procedure was that I had to pay rent for the Saugita Mahal in Tanjore whereas the 1921 census had the same building rentfree. However, by abstaining from long leases I was able to take advantage of the Army Clothing Department building falling vacant in the middle of 1931 and thereby save Rs. 4,000 in rent. Fees were collected from stallkeepers who set up business in the compounds of the abstraction offices and these went to meet incidental expenses.

Through the kindness of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, I was spared the necessity of incurring any appreciable charges on my own office furniture and his liberal supply of articles placed me above all wants. My thanks are specially due to him for this.

Printing at private presses was less often resorted to on this occasion. Stray vernacular circulars from certain districts and circle lists that could not be printed in time at the Madras Government Press were all that were entrusted to them. Bills for work costing over Rs. 20 done at these presses were sent to the Deputy Controller of Printing, Calcutta, for scrutiny and sanction. The cost under this head was Rs. 13,907 as against Rs. 17,102 in 1921.

The 1921 accounts show no recoveries from Sandur and Banganapalle States either for the enumeration forms supplied to them or for the abstraction and tabulation of their census figures though presumably such recovery took place. Recoveries were effected in 1931 amounting to Rs. 450 nearly.

6. The apparent increase in cost over 1921 is 6.30 lakhs minus 5.15, or 1.15. This does not however represent the true facts. At the last census no charge was made for Government printing of enumeration schedules. Enumeration travelling allowance claimed by Government servants was not a census debit. Certain other charges debited in 1931 were not debited in 1921, although incurred. The strict comparison would be to add to the 1921 cost debits under the heads now debited for the first time in 1931. The amounts, however, are lost in the provincial finances and cannot now be extracted. Consequently I have taken the alternative course of deducting from the 1931 charges those which were not debited, though incurred, in 1921. Care has been taken to avoid any unduly favourable interpretation. Thus travelling allowance paid to private individuals was paid also in 1921 and has not been taken into account. The contributions to passage account, although not charged in 1921, are not strictly a fresh debit; it was simply because they did not exist in 1921 that that census escaped them. They have not therefore been taken into account.

The figures are—

	RS.	RS.
Gross cost 1931 .. .. .	..	6,30,000
Deduct items not debited in 1921;		
Enumeration travelling allowance to Government servants ..	1,25,000	
Paper for house lists, etc.	5,000	
Ten per cent commission on supplies from local Government's		
Stationery office	500	
Accounts and standard forms	200	
Printing of enumeration schedules, etc., at Government Press ..	19,000	
	1,49,700	
Deduct receipts and recoveries treated as abatement of charges		
to accord with the 1921 procedure	41,500	
Total deductions .. .. .	..	1,91,200
Net cost 1931 .. .. .	..	4,38,800

The net cost per thousand becomes therefore Rs. 9-5. This is a reduction of almost one-fourth on the 1921 cost of Rs. 12-1. The gross figure is Rs. 13-6 per thousand, about a fifteenth of the cost of the English census. Madras censuses will compare favourably in expense with those of any other country in the world.

APPENDIX.

*Copy of letter to the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department,
No. 2410-1, dated 9th July 1931.*

I enclose a copy of a circular letter I am sending to Collectors, with the following further remarks.

2. I have already brought to your notice the extra work imposed on my office by the change in allocation of census expenditure as between 1921 and 1931. You have already gathered from my letter applying for permission to engage a special travelling allowance clerk, the dimensions of the problem. The bills after passing are being returned by railway parcel to the Collectors of the various districts. This saves a great deal of time, trouble and expense and incidentally will give a further light on the nature of the burden thrown upon my office.
3. Before the urgent calls for retrenchment were sent out I had already exercised a fairly close audit of travelling allowance because my budget grants were far from ample. I applied to all census travelling allowance the principle of reasonable actual expenditure instead of a mere following of technical allowance rules. I have myself from the first claimed travelling allowance strictly on an actual expense basis, and I am in fact out of pocket over my census journeys. This however has enabled me to apply freely in the case of others considerations that have throughout governed my own case. I enclose a copy of a typical endorsement given to officers whose subordinates had protested against the application of my audit. It was quite clear from an early stage that exaggerated claims were going to be frequent and that no strict district audit was to be expected. Many a time have I come across the remarkable phenomenon that the rate of bandy hire in the same town varied considerably but was always equal to the rate of mileage which the particular traveller could under the rules claim in the case of long journeys. One man in Poonamallee claimed mileage for a journey of two miles from his headquarters. Men in Malabar have shown 28 days' census touring in a month, the day's distance travelled being by an odd coincidence just over five miles from headquarters. I do not mention these as complaints but merely to show the sort of problem I was up against in my desire to secure economy and bring expenditure within my funds. Roughly I have tried to deal with every bill on its own merits and to ensure that while expenditure was cut down to a minimum, every person who made a census journey was recouped for his efforts and expenses incurred.
4. The Government of India instruction, dated 18th December 1930, that wherever possible census work should be combined with ordinary touring does not seem to have received the attention which was its due. Consequently I refused to pass any census travelling allowance bill of a touring officer for journeys within his jurisdiction, unless special reasons were shown.
5. With the consent of the Census Commissioner I have issued orders declining to consider any bills for travelling allowance during the enumeration stage, received after the 30th June 1931. Since the order was issued, 200 bills have come and a few arrive every day. I propose to disregard these. There can have been no census journey since the end of February and four months is surely ample time to await receipt of claims.
6. The only other province in which this problem has occurred is Assam. Bengal and United Provinces know it not. How they escaped this welter of bills I do not know; possibly, their local Governments were not so quick to seize the implications of the audit separation. I have told the Census Commissioner that I do not think that a provincial Superintendent should be put in the position in which I have been, of auditing thousands of bills from all over the presidency. It seems, I am afraid, certain that a reasonable district audit cannot be expected and had I not taken these bills to my own audit, the total claims would have been in the neighbourhood of not 1 lakh but 3 or 4.
7. I fully anticipate a considerable crop of objections and complaints against a rather drastic audit and where any definite hardship is made out I have always tried to meet it. In all other cases I have maintained my audit system.

ENCLOSURE I.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS.
Mount Road, the 3rd July 1931.

Letter No. 2052-4.

From

M. W. W. M. YEATTS, Esq., I.C.S.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,

Madras,

To

ALL COLLECTORS.

SIR,

[Enumeration—Travelling allowance claims.]

I frequently receive reminders from persons who claimed travelling allowance for journeys performed as census officers during the enumeration stages. I should like to explain the causes which have led to the delay in returning these bills.

(1) The enormous number concerned and the absence of any staff to deal with them. The total bills received number 26,000 and only one clerk is available.

(2) A large cut in the budget produced the effect that by the middle of May the funds were exhausted and until fresh funds were secured, no bills could be passed. A further grant has been obtained and bills are being dealt with and sent out as quickly as possible.

(3) In view of the serious financial condition, and it must be said, a very common lack of restraint in the claims, a stringent audit has had to be applied, which tended to increase the time. This audit has taken as its guiding principle, the theory expressed in frequent endorsements on earlier bills, a theory which has been uniformly followed in my own case.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. B. SUBRAHMANYAM,

For Superintendent of Census Operations.

ENCLOSURE II.

Copy of Endorsement.

Census is a piece of public service in the interests of the whole community and officials and non-officials alike are expected to give their help free wherever possible. I cannot therefore pass the bill for more than what I consider to be reasonable actual expenses, even though the ordinary travelling allowance rules may allow your claims in full.

I.—Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1930-31.	1931-32.	*1932-33.	Total 1930-33.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. SUPERINTEND- ENCE.					
<i>A. 1. Pay of Officers.</i>					
1.	Pay of officers	16,969	16,956	4,192	38,117
2.	Deputation allowance of officers.	3,200	3,510	864	7,574
	Total A. 1. (Non-voted) ..	20,169	20,466	5,056	45,691
<i>A. 2. Pay of Establishment.</i>					
3.	Superintendent's office .. ..	..	..	..	..
3. a.	(i) Pay of men deputed to census duty	2,207	2,616	885	5,708
3. a.	(ii) Duty allowance of men of deputation for census ..	889	1,098	353	2,340
3. b.	Pay of men without sub- stantive appointments..	1,685	2,463	737	4,885
	Total A. 2. (Voted) ..	4,781	6,177	1,975	12,933
<i>A. 3. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i>					
4.	Travelling and other allow- ances .. .. .	..	..	..	..
4. a.	Officers (Non-voted)	5,990	2,878	..	8,868
4. b.	Establishment (Voted) ..	295	216	..	511
4. c.	Other allowances to establish- ment .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	Total A. 3. Voted ..	295	216	..	511
	Total A. 3. Non-voted ..	5,990	2,878	..	8,868
<i>A. 4. Contingencies.</i>					
5. a.	Office rent	249	..	..	249
b.	Purchase and repair of furni- ture	228	47	..	275
c.	Stationery	521	21	19	561
d.	Postage and telegram charges.	950	651	50	1,651
e.	Freight	167	233	20	420
f.	Miscellaneous	343	335	75	753
g.	Telephone charges	187	256	76	519
h.	Rewards .. .. .	..	..	..	..
i.	Hot and cold weather charges.	1	..	..	1
j.	Purchase of books and maps.	47	34	15	96
k.	Liveries and warm clothing ..	..	..	..	..
l.	Purchase and repair of tents.	..	..	..	..
m.	Camel gear .. .. .	..	..	..	..
n.	Other contingencies	114	..	..	114
	Total A. 4. Voted ..	2,807	1,577	255	4,639
<i>A. 5. Grants-in-aid, contribution, etc.</i>					
6.	Contributions to passage account .. .. .	..	1,316	160	1,476
	Total A. 5. Non-voted ..	..	1,316	160	1,476
TOTAL A ..					
	Voted ..	7,883	7,970	2,230	18,083
	Non-voted ..	26,159	24,660	5,216	56,035
B. ENUMERATION.					
<i>B. 1. Pay of Establishments.</i>					
7.	District Office	3,458	937	..	4,395
8.	Remuneration of census officers	988	154	..	1,142
	Total B. 1. Voted ..	4,446	1,091	..	5,537
<i>B. 2. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i>					
9.	Travelling allowance	7,041	1,31,638	1,583	1,40,262
	Total B. 2. Voted ..	7,041	1,31,638	1,583	1,40,262

* Incomplete (up to 15th July 1932 only).

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1.—Expenditure distributed under the heads prescribed by the Census Commissioner—cont.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1930-31.	1931-32.	*1932-33.	Total 1930-33.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>B. 3. Contingencies.</i>					
10. a.	Stationery	337	85	..	422
b.	Postage and telegram charges.	897	143	..	1,042
c.	House-numbering charge ..	1,065	859	..	1,924
d.	Freight	172	58	..	230
e.	Miscellaneous	1,119	337	1	1,457
	Total B. 3. Voted ..	3,599	1,491	1	5,085
TOTAL B ..	Voted ..	13,977	1,31,223	1,581	1,50,881
<i>C. ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.</i>					
<i>C. 1. Pay of officers.</i>					
11.	Pay of officers .. .. .	..	3,026	..	3,026
	Total C. 1. Voted ..	..	3,026	..	3,026
<i>C. 2. Pay of establishment.</i>					
12.	Working staff including superintendence—				
a.	Officials	612	11,903	1,328	40,843
b.	Non-officials .. .. .	..	1,23,719	2,718	1,96,197
	Total C. 2. Voted ..	612	2,38,652	4,076	2,13,310
<i>C. 3. Allowances, Remuneration, etc.</i>					
13.	Travelling allowance ..	1,413	2,369	15	3,827
	Total C. 3. Voted ..	1,413	2,369	15	3,827
<i>C. 4. Contingencies.</i>					
14. a.	Office rent	175	6,345	..	6,520
b.	Purchase and repair of furniture	17,381	1,692	..	19,076
c.	Stationery .. .. .	..	173	1	174
d.	Postage and telegram charges.	150	568	..	718
e.	Freight	958	1,321	..	2,279
f.	Miscellaneous	130	1,950	132	2,612
g.	Petty contracts	616	..	..	616
h.	Hot and cold weather charges.	..	50	..	50
i.	Lavages .. .. .	..	..	..	..
j.	Rewards .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	Total C. 4. Voted ..	19,713	12,099	133	31,975
TOTAL C ..	Voted ..	21,798	2,56,110	4,224	2,82,108
<i>D. MISCELLANEOUS STAFF.</i>					
15.	Officers .. .. .	..	491	..	0,529
16.	Establishment	0,035	..	..	..
17.	Other allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	Total D ..	0,035	491	..	0,529
<i>E. PRINTING AND OTHER STATIONERY CHARGES.</i>					
18.	Enumeration:				
(i)	Printing (a) at Government Presses	17,868	5,050	..	23,524
(b)	at private presses.	13,907	..	..	13,907
(ii)	Other charges	25,112	525	..	25,667
19.	Abstraction and compilation—				
(i)	Printing (a) at Government Presses	2,192	17,035	4,700	23,927
(b)	at private presses	13,722	1,708	1,197	16,627
(ii)	Other charges .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	Total E ..	72,831	21,924	5,897	1,03,652
	Grand total ..	1,49,783	4,48,417	19,161	6,17,351
Grand total ..	{ Voted	1,23,621	4,23,757	13,935	5,61,316
	{ Non-voted	26,159	24,660	5,216	56,035

* Incomplete (up to 15th July 1932 only).

II.—A. Recoveries and B. Receipts credited to the Central Government under "Census."

Account.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Total 1930-33.	Remarks.
A.—RECOVERIES.					
(i) From Indian States.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Cost of forms supplied to Cochin .. ..	..	1,318 7 0	..	1,318 7 0	
Do. Pudukkottai .. ..	..	486 10 0	..	486 10 0	
Do. Sandur .. ..	..	21 9 0	..	21 9 0	
Do. Banganapalle .. ..	..	25 14 0	..	25 14 0	
Cost of abstraction and compilation recovered from Sandur .. ..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
Cost of abstraction and compilation recovered from Banganapalle .. ..	..	290 0 0	..	290 0 0	
Total (i) ..	..	2,242 8 0	..	2,242 8 0	
(ii) From Municipalities and Local Boards.					
Cost of forms supplied to Madras Corporation ..	..	151 2 0	..	151 2 0	
Cost of abstraction and compilation recovered from Madras Corporation ..	..	2,386 10 0	..	2,386 10 0	
Cost of abstraction and compilation recovered from district municipalities ..	..	27,501 6 0	572 3 0	28,073 9 0	
Cost of abstraction and compilation recovered from Coorg municipalities ..	..	88 7 0	..	88 7 0	
Cost of light, ink, petty stationery, etc., used in district board areas	* 525 0 0	..	..	525 0 0	* District boards were as a rule asked to meet these charges from the very beginning but certain boards did not do so and only in their cases were recoveries made.
Total (ii) ..	525 0 0	27,589 13 0	3,109 15 0	31,224 12 0	
(iii) Miscellaneous.					
Cost of preparation of village statistics recovered from Madras Government ..	..	2,600 0 0	..	2,600 0 0	
Cost of preparation of village statistics recovered from Coorg Province ..	..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Cost of preparation of Provincial Table 3 recovered from Madras Government ..	..	..	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Excess travelling allowance recovered from Government servants .. ..	..	98 13 0	..	98 13 0	
Total (iii) ..	..	2,698 13 0	220 0 0	2,918 13 0	
Total A.—Recoveries ..	525 0 0	32,531 2 0	3,329 15 0	36,380 1 0	Rs. 6,000 belong the cost of special work done for the Orissa Boundary Committee was recovered from the committee and treated as abatement of charges as an exceptional case.
B.—RECEIPTS.					
Sale-proceeds of schedule paper, slips and other forms	3 6 0	..	10 0 0	13 6 0	
Sale-proceeds of furniture .. ..	..	3,905 15 6	297 5 3	4,203 4 0	
Sale-proceeds of typewriting machine and other stationery articles .. ..	..	308 4 7	220 2 3	528 6 10	
Total B.—Receipts ..	3 6 0	4,214 4 1	527 7 6	4,745 1 7	
Grand Total ..	528 6 0	36,745 6 1	3,857 6 6	41,131 2 7	



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ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

CHAPTER I—SUPERINTENDENCE.

I took charge at Bombay on 9th April 1930. Although my headquarters had been fixed at Poona, it was necessary for me to remain in Bombay until

- (a) I had extracted, examined and packed the 1921 records, which were stored in the Secretariat Record building.
- (b) An office staff was appointed.
- (c) Stationery was obtained.
- (d) Office accommodation and a residential building in Poona were secured.

The delay caused in making these arrangements resulted in the postponement of my departure from Bombay to Poona until the 30th April 1930.

2. I would invite attention to the remarks of my predecessor in regard to the advisability of making previous arrangements for an office building and also for a residence for the Superintendent. On this occasion, after applying in vain to the Commissioner, Central Division, and to the various Executive Engineers who control office accommodation in Poona, I was required to hunt round and ultimately secured a bungalow in Kirkee whose chief recommendation was its proximity to the Kirkee Post Office. I was quite unable to obtain any office building for a rent of Rs. 75 per mensem, which was the limit of my budget allotment, and was therefore forced, after securing the approval of Government, to locate my office in the fairly spacious but rather dilapidated building which I had secured as a private residence. Its distance from Poona City was a decided disadvantage and caused some hardship to my office staff, who necessarily were required for the first few months to work late hours.

I also endorse his recommendation, that an arrangement should be made in advance to collect for the use of the Census Office copies of the Civil Service Regulations, Civil Account Code, Civil List and Desk Diary. The first two publications were out of print and much inconvenience was caused by the necessity for paying frequent visits to the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector, to consult these books of reference. I also venture to suggest that instructions be given in advance to supply to the Superintendent, with effect from the date of his appointment, the following publications :—

- (1) *Bombay Government Gazette.*
- (2) *Distribution list of Revenue Officers.*
- (3) *Labour Gazette.*
- (4) *Sind Gazette.*

I would also advise my successor in office to take action as soon as he is warned for the appointment to select a Head Clerk, in order that the latter may join his appointment simultaneously with the Superintendent, as the worry caused by arranging for the packing and loading of records, selection of clerks and peons, indenting for stationery and the necessity of keeping an exact account of disbursements of petty sums and procuring and preserving receipts for such items as coolie hire, carts to the station etc. is considerable if attempted single-handed.

3. The statement below gives the details of the Staff recruited for the office of the Provincial Superintendent :—

No.	Designation.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	Allowances.	Remarks.
1	Head Clerk	3rd May 1930	Rs. 250—10—300	Poona com- pensato ry allowance at Rs. 35 per mensem.	Permanent Government servant (Mamlatdar of Taloda).

No.	Designation.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	Allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.		
1	Accountant ..	1st November 1930.	60	....	Pay raised to Rs. 75 per mensem from 1st March 1931 and to Rs. 80 per mensem from 1st April 1932.
1	Typist ..	3rd May 1930 ..	40	....	Pay raised to Rs. 60 per mensem from 1st March 1931 and to Rs. 65 from 1st April 1932.
1	Clerk ..	12th May 1930 ..	40	....	Pay raised to Rs. 50 from 1st March 1931 and to Rs. 55 from 1st April 1932.
1	Clerk (Record) ..	3rd May 1930 ..	40	....	Raised to Rs. 45 per mensem from 1st April 1932.
1	Peon ..	9th April 1930 ..	20	....	Pay reduced to Rs. 16 per mensem from 16th November 1931.
1	Peon ..	25th April 1930 ..	18	....	Pay reduced to Rs. 16 per mensem from 7th July 1931.
1	Peon ..	8th May 1931 ..	14	....	....

I experienced considerable difficulty in securing a Head Clerk. The pay originally sanctioned was Rs. 220—10—300. Many persons to whom I offered the post declined to accept it and ultimately it was necessary to obtain sanction for the revision of the pay to the scale of Rs. 250—10—300. In consequence the head clerk eventually appointed did not join till the 3rd May 1930.

I cannot assert that it has proved impossible to conduct the office with but one permanent Government servant, viz. the Head Clerk, but at the beginning, the work would undoubtedly be carried out more efficiently, if the budget allotment enabled the appointment of at least two trained hands, and in order to secure this facility it is imperative that provision should be made for one clerk on a salary of at least Rs. 60 per mensem. One of the most important duties at the commencement of the operations is the preparation of estimates for paper, forms, registers, etc. and the presence of a clerk with some knowledge of the structure of the administrative machine would be very helpful. I suggest therefore that in future, the budget provision for the office staff should enable the appointment of the following members:—

- (1) Head Clerk of at least the rank of Acting Mamlatdar.
- (2) 1 Clerk on a salary of Rs. 60—5—70.
- (3) 1 Clerk on a salary of Rs. 45—5—50.
- (4) 1 Typist on a salary of Rs. 55—5—60.
- (5) 1 Accountant on a salary of Rs. 75—5—80.
- (6) 1 Naik and 2 peons on a rate of pay based on the scale current in the district fixed at the headquarters of the Census Office.

In order to offer some inducement to an Acting Mamlatdar to accept the post, it is essential that the salary offered should compensate him for the extra expenditure incurred in migrating from a taluka town to a big city, with the consequent increase in the cost of living.

It is important also to select for the post of the Head Clerk an individual capable of controlling the office and taking minor decisions during the frequent and sometimes extended absences of the Superintendent on tour.

On the occasion of a visit to the Sind districts, I was absent from my headquarters for nearly a month and unless the head clerk is able to deal intelligently with the daily post, valuable time can be lost.

4. The method of recording correspondence followed in 1921 was again adopted, the Compilations being as follows:

- (1) *Supt.* All questions relating to the Provincial Superintendent's Office, Staff etc.,
- (2) *Enmn.* All questions relating to the details of the taking of the census in the districts, provision of forms etc.,
- (3) *Abst.* All questions relating to the Abstraction Offices etc.,
- (4) *Rept.* All statistical and academic questions for discussion in the report and form of the report etc.,
- (5) *Ethn.* All questions relating to caste, language and religion etc.,
- (6) *Tour.* All questions relating to the tours of the Provincial Superintendent,
- (7) *Comp.* All matters relating to the Central Compilation Office.

Correspondence relating to Aden was distinguished by the addition of the word Aden to the quadrilateral abbreviations representing the various compilations mentioned above. Each case, and not each letter, was given a serial number, the numbering being continuous throughout the course of the operations and independent of the calendar year. A simple list of numbers and titles was kept for each compilation.

5. *Touring.* Touring should, I think, be conducted from two points of view:-

- (a) The necessity of selecting as early as possible the sites of Abstraction Offices,
- (b) For the purposes of instruction and inspection.

The area to be covered is so vast, that it is not possible to do more than visit the headquarters town of the principal census units. On this occasion, the total number of units was as follows:

- (i) British Districts 28.
- (ii) Bombay States and Agencies 36.
- (iii) Western India States and Agencies 21.

At the outset I was inclined to believe that the value of visits for instructional purposes would be small, in view of the fact that the Census Code contains all necessary information; but actual experience led me at an early stage to modify this opinion.

The truth is that the only persons who read the code and other census literature with any degree of attention are the Charge Superintendents and, speaking generally, their capacity for mis-interpretation is unlimited. In consequence I adopted the method of assembling a group of Mamlatdars and other Charge Superintendents, at more or less convenient centres, and discussed the various columns in the general schedules in detail.

The opportunities thus afforded for the consideration of local problems were useful to me, and this process had at least the advantage of securing uniformity in the collection of information.

In the main, inspection was carried out on my way from one centre to another, but the facilities for doing so are not appreciable, because it is not always possible to intimate arrival at a village beforehand, with the result that, as often as not, the enumerator in charge of the village was not procurable.

Nevertheless, I consider that attempts should be made to inspect the work of the enumerators, as frequently a few minutes' conversation will do more to remedy defective methods about to be employed, than a whole sheaf of circulars. I did a considerable amount of my touring by motor car, and I would recommend this procedure, as it enables visits to areas quite inaccessible by railway. On the other hand it increases enormously the amount of fatigue involved in touring.

It is for the reason given above that I hesitate to support the recommendation of my predecessor in office, for the supply of a private railway saloon car, over all railway systems, to the Provincial Superintendent.

But I agree that a private saloon car is wanted for a tour of the Sind districts. At present it is quite impossible to do more than spend a few days at each district headquarters town and visits from these towns into the interior would consume more time than can be spared. With a saloon car, halts could be made *en route* at wayside stations and this would enable the Provincial Superintendent to obtain information on the interior of Sind at first hand. The lack of such information is one of the defects of the whole series of the Census reports of this Presidency. Moreover visits for instructional purposes appear to be needed in Sind more than elsewhere in the Presidency owing to the noticeable lack of interest displayed by the local superior officers in Census proceedings. I am almost disposed to suggest that if Sind remains a part of the Presidency in 1941, a post of Assistant Superintendent of Census should be created in Sind for a period of about four months. The officer selected should be of the rank of a Deputy or Assistant Collector and one who is familiar with conditions in Sind. The duties of this officer would be to tour the districts mainly for instructional purposes, to prepare caste indexes, and to draft notes for incorporation in the General Report on such subjects as :—

- (i) Migration, both seasonal and permanent.
- (ii) Increase in the population due to special causes.
- (iii) Disproportion of sexes.
- (iv) Bilingualism.
- (v) Borderland sects.

I regret to say that the information I have been able to procure on these subjects is far too sketchy for incorporation in the General Report and this failure is due simply to the inability to spend the time necessary to study the facts on the spot. I attempted to procure information from the local officers but they also were unable to spare time for the collection of concrete facts and figures and analysis or deduction on any other basis is liable to be either faulty or misleading.

The Sind officer would need at the most a single clerk and two peons and the total cost would hardly exceed Rs. 3,500, an expenditure which would be well worth while. The post should be timed to terminate just before the period of preliminary enumeration commences and it should be clearly understood that the appointment of this officer should not be taken as relieving the district census establishment of any of its present duties or responsibilities.

CHAPTER II—ENUMERATION.

Our present system of organisation envisages the creation of District and Municipal and State Census Officers who are placed in charge of the major Census units and it is with these officers alone that the Provincial Superintendent communicates direct. The practice is to appoint as the District Census Officer, the local administrative or executive head of a District or Municipality or State or group of States as the case may be and even with this restriction, the number of addressees in the case of general letters, circulars etc. was as under :—

(a) British Districts	..	..	..	80
(b) Bombay States and Agencies	..	..	..	36
(c) Western India States Agency	..	..	..	27
(d) Aden	..	..	..	1
Total				144

It was inevitable in dealing with so large a number of Officers, that a certain percentage should be found which felt the Census and all its works to be in the nature of an imposition and a source of irritation and which regarded the unavoidable shower of Census literature as an unmitigated nuisance. In 1930 there were very few officials in positions of administrative responsibility whose normal duties had not been appreciably increased by the political excitement which pervaded the country and there was no lack of evidence that in some cases the strain was beginning to tell. It was to be expected therefore that the Census Department would not receive as much assistance from the local officers as would ordinarily be forthcoming. Very few Collectors were able to spare the time to attend even a single meeting organised for Instructional purposes. In a certain case, my request for the assembly for a few hours only, of a few Mamlatdars at a centre and time to be selected by the Collector at his discretion received a negative reply with the somewhat crushing observation that my demand indicated that I was apparently unaware that a revolution was in progress. On the whole however, I received as much assistance as could reasonably be expected from the majority of District Census Officers and I am most grateful to several Collectors for the special sympathy which they showed towards me. Ordinarily Commissioners of Divisions do not concern themselves with the details of Census organisation, but on this occasion they kept a watchful eye on proceedings and indeed, had it not been for the decisive action of the Commissioner, Northern Division, at a critical moment, the Census in Gujarat would have been a failure and would probably not have been taken at all in the city of Broach and in many other towns in Gujarat. The average Municipal Census Officer was under the impression, which in most cases he was careful to keep to himself, that it was unlikely that the Census would be taken according to schedule and the prevalence of this feeling imparted a certain languor to the conduct of the preliminary operations in urban areas. In the States and Agencies the work was tackled vigorously and with the determination which ensures success.

It has been shown elsewhere, that the population enumerated at this Census has been the highest ever recorded and the decennial increase also has proved to be the greatest since 1891 and this recorded population has been enumerated in the face of difficulties, considerably greater than those ever before experienced, not only because the extent of assistance forthcoming from non-official agency was less than formerly, but also on account of the apathy of the general public and lack of good will on the part of certain sections of the community. It is no exaggeration to say that this creditable state of affairs, was due almost entirely to the admirable manner in which the subordinate Revenue Department met to the needs of the situation. The heaviest burden fell upon the shoulders of the Circle Inspectors and the Talathis and, generally speaking, the way in which they rose to the occasion is beyond all praise.

The precise arrangement adopted was as follows :—

The District was divided up into Charges, the Charge into Circles and Circles into Bloeks. As a rule a Charge consisted of a Taluka, or Mahal under the control of the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari who was appointed Charge Superintendent.

It was the duty of this Officer to form his Charge into Circles and Blocks and to find the necessary personnel to perform the duties of Supervisor and Enumerator. The only reliable Agency at his command was the subordinate revenue establishment, and such of the primary school teachers as the Educational Department could spare. The District Local Board, and Municipalities also co-operated by placing the services of their school teachers at the disposal of the Charge Superintendent and very effective indeed was the help rendered by these men. Nevertheless Charge Superintendents were subjected to much anxiety, lest an unwilling individual to whom a certain area was allotted, and there were many such among the District Local Board and Municipal school teachers, should for one reason or another, fail to perform the duties entrusted to him.

I agree with the statement of Mr. Sedgwick that "there is no possibility of removing the Charge Superintendence from the shoulders of the Mamlatdar, who is obviously far the best agency for the work".

Mr. Sedgwick, however, writing in 1922 was of opinion that "the whole question of system and agency ought to be carefully thought out before the next Census". He pointed out that the system hitherto followed "is based on an ideal state in which an adequate number of volunteers are ready and willing to come forward gratis and in which all ranks from Charge Superintendent to Enumerator, are willing to sit in Circles patiently learning the rules and taking notes for future guidance". He noted that in 1921 (a) the number of volunteers was insufficient, (b) the supervision staff failed and (c) the instructions were insufficiently imparted and inadequately mastered and he hazarded the observation that the shortage of volunteers would recur in 1931 even if there were no political complications, "since people are no longer willing to spare the necessary time or to perform arduous duties for nothing". His anticipations have been realised in every single particular and the only reasons why the Census was carried out effectively in 1931, were (i) that the reserve of strength in our revenue system was not sufficiently realised and (ii) the political agitation did not penetrate the masses. The astonishing way in which the village officials were still able to handle the people, in spite of persistent and determined propaganda on the part of the promoters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, was a revelation to me and I think to everybody else in close touch with the situation. If information could not be got in one way, it was got in another. In theory, the orbit of an Enumerator was a single block of some 40—50 houses, the duty of the Enumerator being to procure the details of the residents of his particular block; in fact, the unfortunate talathi or tapedar was more often than not called upon during the preliminary enumeration, to take the tally of the entire population of his Saza consisting of from one to five or six villages, the official enumerator merely checking the details recorded by the talathi. From time to time I subjected the work of these talathis and tapedars to as severe a test as I could, and I was amazed at the high level of accuracy. The mistakes that were made, were due generally to the fact that the talathi himself had not clearly understood what item of information precisely was wanted, but the percentage of omissions was negligible. Whether the individual in question was an alleged Non-Co-operator or not the details of his household as regards number, sex, infirmities, religion, caste, literacy and occupation were almost always forthcoming. Ages were not so accurately entered, but in India to-day, a panel of doctors would be liable to an absurdly high percentage of error in recording ages.

Inaccuracies in regard to caste entries were due not to the inability to procure the correct information, but to the inability to realise what the correct entry should be. Similarly the correct classification of working and non-working dependents was the result of the inability of the talathi and even the higher Census Officials, to appreciate the necessity of nice distinctions, and this in turn was really due to lack of instruction. Whether the conditions that prevailed on this occasion will still be in existence in 1941, it is impossible to say, but I do not think the time is far distant when the present system of taking the Census by unpaid agency will have to be abandoned.

Assuming no drastic revision of the existing administrative machinery, I imagine that the most efficient agency would be to continue to utilise the services of the village officers, but I would give each talathi one or two paid assistants. The village school master is useful in his own village or in familiar surroundings, but he is not too reliable if employed elsewhere. The remarks made above apply of

course to rural areas:—In Municipal limits, the only possible course is to utilise Municipal agency, but if some system of regular inspection could be devised at a reasonable cost, the benefits would be visible. My own experience is, that enumeration was most faulty in such areas and that this is due to lack of organisation and inadequate supervision. The staff of the average Municipality in this Presidency has rarely been conspicuous for devotion to duty or for the possession of a sense of *esprit de corps* nor speaking generally has the supervising element reached a high standard and it is not difficult to imagine how easily lack of co-ordination in effort must result in slipshod work in connection with so irritating a task as the collection of Census information. The difficulty is that Municipal bodies are so sensitive to criticism, no matter how temperately it is conveyed, and so zealous of their comparatively newly obtained privileges, that often mild exposition, no matter how much it is needed, does more harm than good. For inspection to be effective, statutory enactment is necessary and perhaps on further examination it will prove to be possible to insert a provision in the Census Act, enabling the Collector of the District to exercise a more direct or at any rate a more effective control over Census Operations in urban areas than is now the case in practice.

As regards the Bombay States and Agencies, I acted on the suggestion made by Mr. Sedgwick and with the consent of the Political Agents concerned corresponded direct with the various States, except in the cases of the group of States, comprising the Mahi Kantha Agency (less Idar), Banus-Kantha and the Western and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies. The arrangements worked smoothly and no special difficulties were experienced. With the exception of Danta State, the various Durbars put their hearts into the work, and though occasionally there were manifestations of impatience at what was regarded as undue prolongation of the operations, due to lack of realisation of the fact that a stage which could be completed in a few days in a State with a population of a few thousands, required perhaps a month, in British Districts with a population of several millions, on the whole, relations were very cordial and the standard of enumeration throughout States well up to the average in British territory.

The system laid down for the enumeration of persons within railway limits is good and there is no reason why it should not work well, but actually the General Schedules filled in by the Railway staff who were entrusted with the duties of enumeration, were not well done. Again the cause was lack of instruction. With the co-operation of the Railway Census Officers appointed for the control of Operations over the G.I.P. Railway I gathered together a large number of the railway staff who were scheduled to do duty on the night of the Census Count and explained to them in detail, item by item, what was required, but unfortunately it is quite impossible for the Superintendent in person to carry out these instructional courses on a sufficiently large scale, so as to effect contact with all the enumerators at the Stations, over all the Railway systems in the Presidency, and unhappily the efforts of the higher railway officials are confined to the dissemination of the pamphlets and Circulars issued by the Census Officers, generally unread. The Station Master is expected to peruse this literature and tutor his subordinates accordingly but since the mental capacity of this class, is generally well below that of the average Mamlatdar, and their sense of responsibility, at least in regard to Census duties, is infinitely lower, that carelessness permits, inertia induces and stupidity varies degrees of error, the output of these gentlemen was marked by all the creates. I inspected three railway stations on the night of the 26th February, one of the largest in the Presidency and two wayside stations; at one of the latter there was nobody on duty at 8-45 p.m. though the barriers should have been guarded from 7 p.m.; at the other, the Station Master had made entries which contained only trifling inaccuracies; at the large Station which I reached about 9-30 p.m. to my horror, I observed the gate-keepers allowing a stream of passengers, who had just descended from a mail train from Southern India, to depart without hindrance. On enquiring why this was being done, I was informed that it was thought that only passengers entering but not leaving Station limits, were to be enumerated. As a consequence, in the case of this particular station not less than 30 to 40 persons escaped enumeration. It is of course possible that they were enumerated in the town but in view of the lateness of the hour, doubtful. I advise my successor in Office in 1941, to draw up a list of "Don'ts" on a small

piece of paper and circulate this among the railway staff. If he can devise a method of interesting not the highest, but the higher railway officials in Census work and that is the only possible way of ensuring that the rank and file receive adequate instruction in their duties, he will deserve to be congratulated.

As in 1921, Cantonments were divided into two portions viz. (a) Civil limits, (2) Military limits. The work in the former area was performed by the Cantonment staff.

The enumeration of the purely Military population was done by personnel selected by the local Military authorities. It is important that the respective spheres of Military and Civil limits should be clearly defined in order to avoid overlapping and omissions, but provided the necessity for care on this point is emphasized in personal conversation with the Military and Civil Cantonment authorities, these officials can be left to arrange matters between them. Vessels belonging to the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine and the R. I. M. Dockyard, were enumerated by the Officer Commanding these two services. The enumeration of the Port population was carried out by the Custom authorities under the general direction of the local Census authorities, while the following arrangements were made to record the population of coasting Steamers :—

(a) A list of the various Companies engaged in this traffic was drawn up.

(b) Each Company was addressed with a view to ascertain how many vessels it possessed, the number likely to be at sea, i.e. not in harbour, on the day of the Census Count and the average number of passengers carried.

(c) The necessary forms, registers etc., together with a pamphlet of instructions was then sent to the Head Office with the request that the Masters of each vessel should be supplied with the documents necessary.

These operations are conducted direct and not through the intervention of the Local District or Municipal authorities and the statement below gives the details of the forms supplied to each Company. It is not easy to estimate the standard of precision of the enumeration of persons at sea, but it is likely that the degree of inaccuracy if any, is a constant factor which recurs at each Census.

The statement below shows the number of forms etc., supplied for the enumeration of persons on coasting passenger Steamers :—

Serial No.	Name of Steamship Company	Number of vessels	General Schedules	Covers	Travellers Tickets	Household Schedules	Instructions of — to Master of Vessels	Appendices to Bombay Census Code, Chapters IV to VI
1	British India Steam Navigation Company ..	125	1,600	30	2,000	300	30	30
2	The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ..	19	1,325	40	2,000	200	25	20
3	The Scindia Steam Navigation Company ..	10	100	25	100	10	15	15
4	The Merchant Steam Navigation Company ..	2	10	5	25	10	4	4
5	The New Bombay Steamships ..	2	10	4	15	5	4	4
6	The Malleor Steamship Company ..	2	15	4	15	10	3	3
7	The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company.	1	125	10	250	40	5	5
8	The Eastern Steam Navigation Company ..	1	10	2	15	5	2	2
9	Messrs. R. Asaria and Company ..	1	5	2	..	..	2	1
10	Messrs. Lajji Naranji and Company ..	1	5	2	5	..	2	2

There are always areas in which, owing to special difficulties, it is not possible to arrange to enumerate the population within the usual time, viz. from 7 p.m. to midnight on the night fixed for the final Count and for which therefore, special arrangements have to be made. Such tracts are termed non-synchronous tracts.

Owing to the reluctance displayed by the general public to perform honorary work, there was everywhere a paucity of enumerators and in consequence the number of non-synchronous tracts on this occasion was greater than in 1921.

Their number, the areas involved, and the actual procedure followed to effect enumeration in each case, is specified below :—

Statement showing the Non-synchronous Tracts—1931

Procedure followed	Non-synchronous Tracts	Remarks
1	2	3
* (1) Final check on the morning of 27th February 1931.	<p>(1) <i>West Khandesh</i>— Nawapur Petha and the villages of 5 Mewasi Estates.</p> <p>(2) <i>Nasik</i> †— Peint Taluka except 23 villages. Kalwan Taluka 61 do. Surgana State 68 do.</p> <p>(3) <i>Thana</i>— 20 villages of Mokhada Petha.</p> <p>(4) <i>Upper Sind Frontier</i>— Kohistan of Shahadadpur Taluka.</p>	<p>*Government Resolution No. 7334, dated 17th October 1930.</p> <p>†Final check for Peint Taluka dispensed with by Government Resolution No. 7334, dated 30th January 1931.</p>
* (2) Final check on the afternoon of 26th February 1931.	<p>(1) <i>Kanara</i> 120 villages. Ankola 30 do. Kumta 33 do. Honavar 12 do. Sirsi 27 do. Bhatkal 1 village Yellapur 9 villages Supa 8 do.</p> <p>(2) <i>Panch Mahals</i>— Rewa Kantha and Rajpipla States .. 528 villages.</p> <p>(3) <i>Larkana</i>— Taluka Kambar. Hilly Tract in the Ghaibidero Jagir. Taluka Sehwan 5 Dehs. Taluka Johi 6 do. (having 8 Makans). Taluka Kaker 8 do. Taluka Warah 5 do. Taluka Mehar 3 do.</p> <p>(4) <i>Surat Agency</i>— Bansda (the whole State except 22 villages) and the whole of Dharampur.</p> <p>(5) <i>Thar and Parkar</i>— Sanghar Taluka 21 villages. Khipro Taluka 2 do.</p> <p>(6) <i>Mahikaniha Agency</i>— Villages inhabited by Bhils from the States of Idar, Vijayanagar (Polo) and Danta.</p> <p>(7) <i>East Khandesh</i>— Rawar Taluka 7 villages. Yawal Taluka 6 do. Chopda Taluka 8 do.</p>	<p>*Government Resolution No. 7334, dated 17th October 1930.</p>
* (3) Final check over two days from morning of 25th to afternoon of 26th February 1931.	<p>(1) <i>Cutch</i>— Banni State. Sirgandho Tapoo.</p>	<p>*Government Resolution No. 7334, dated 17th October 1930.</p>

Procedure followed	Non-synchronous Tracts	Remarks
1	2	3
<p>* (4) Final check spread over two days commencing the morning of the 26th February 1931 and ending afternoon of the 27th February 1931.</p>	<p>(1) <i>Karachi</i>— (i) Kohistan of Karachi Taluka. (ii) Kohistan of Tatta. (iii) Delta of Mirpur Sakro. (iv) Sea coast Dehs of Ghorabari Taluka. (v) Sea coast Dehs of Shahabunder Taluka. (vi) Desert of Johi. (vii) Hill part of Kotri Taluka. (viii) Kohistan Mahal. (ix) Manjhand Mahal. (2) <i>Surat Agency</i>— Dangs 222 villages.</p>	<p>*Government Resolution No. 7334, dated 17th October 1930.</p>
<p>* (5) Final check dispensed with altogether.</p>	<p>(1) <i>West Khandesh</i>— Akrani Peth and Kathi Estate.</p>	<p>*Government Resolution No. 7331, dated 17th February 1930.</p>
<p>Preliminary enumeration commenced on 15th February and completed by 20th February 1931.</p>	<p>(2) <i>Sukkur</i>— Registan of Rohri. Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro. (3) <i>Khairpur State</i>— Nira Taluka (whole). (4) <i>Poona District</i>— All villages of Mulshi Petha except Paud. (5) <i>Hyderabad (Sind)</i>— Badin Taluka.</p>	
	<p><i>Deh.</i> <i>Village.</i></p>	
	<p>Kadhan .. Singhari Dhani, Dino Jat. Siatri .. Scattered Houses of Mehranpotna. Walhari .. Pir Allahdinoshah. Khudir .. Scattered Houses of Lunds and Khaskhells. Thath .. Scattered Houses of Lunda. Pateji .. Ahmed Shaikh, Scattered Houses of Shaikh. Kidhri .. Mohammad Notkani. Nithi .. Ajij Fakir, Sobho Lund, Faridkhan Notkani Mithan Gulsher. Sahta .. Sunharo Sethiar. Kumbhrina .. Alu Nuhrio.</p>	
	<p>(6) <i>Nasik</i>— Peint Taluka.</p>	<p>†Government Resolution No. 7334, dated 30th January 1931.</p>
<p>(6) Final check from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the Census day i.e., 26th February 1931.</p>	<p>(1) <i>Satara District</i>*— Patan Taluka 75 villages. Shirala Petha 20 do. (2) <i>Kanara District</i>— Kumpta Taluka 6 villages. Yellapur Taluka 38 do. Haliyal Taluka 3 do. Honavar Taluka 11 do. Sirsi Taluka 35 do. Supa Petha 2 do.</p>	<p>*Government Resolution No. 7334, dated 18th December 1930.</p>

As in 1921, throughout an area of some 150 square miles in Danta State, no regular enumeration was carried out at all. This tract is peopled by Dugri Bhils. In 1921 the State authorities at least intimated in advance that actual enumeration

was not being undertaken, but on this occasion they furnished no information at all and apparently even the Political Agent, Mahikantha Agency, was ignorant till after the event that enumeration had not taken place. The Dewan of the State subsequently communicated the information that the number of houses in this area of 150 square miles was 1,598 and that the total number of persons occupying these houses was 8,165. In 1921 Mr. Sedgwick's protestations induced the then Dewan to prepare General Schedules, into which it was alleged the requisite information had been subsequently entered. Mr. Sedgwick's comment on this transaction was "to put it bluntly but yet correctly, the Census of the Dungri Bhils of this State was faked".

I made no attempt to insist upon the supply of data, which could only have been procured by the methods which received Mr. Sedgwick's condemnation and thus the only useful information available about the Dungri Bhils in this State is that they number 8,165. The information so far as it goes is probably entirely accurate. I have for the purpose of sex arbitrarily divided this population into 4,000 males and 4,165 females and for language classed them as speaking Bhili, but this is the sole extent to which I have attempted to include in the Tables figures for which there is not complete justification.

This is a particularly troublesome and tedious duty and the inherent difficulties of the task are enhanced by the existence of unknown equations, viz. the extent to which the population has increased, the degree of care given to receipts by the various recipients, the loss in transit by road and rail and sea, the wastage resulting from bad packing and faulty distribution. The method I adopted was as follows:—

Estimating.

I took the figures of actual population in 1921, I then worked out the number of forms required, and added 10 per cent. to represent increase and asked the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, to calculate the amount of paper required. This amount was ordered forthwith to avoid delay in manufacture. As soon as the number of houses as entered in the village and Town Registers became available, the probable population was ascertained more closely. The event proved that the total increase in the population was nearly 14 per cent. and since 10 per cent. out of the 14 per cent. had already been ordered, there was no difficulty in obtaining the balance and supplying the Press with the paper needed in time. In one respect only viz. 'Travellers' Tickets was the quantity ordered and printed excessive and this was due to the fact that the use made of these tickets on this occasion was much less than formerly. All the paper required for the various forms and registers save those mentioned below was obtained from the Deccan Paper Mills, Hadapsar, Poona District—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) All forms of Compilation Registers, which were received from Calcutta. | |
| (ii) Forms of Household Schedules. | } These were printed at a private press. |
| (iii) Unemployment Schedules. | |

This firm was prompt in delivery and most obliging in many little ways. Moreover the quality of paper supplied was entirely satisfactory and the rates arranged were favourable and well within the scale approved by the Census Commissioner. Owing to the proximity of the Mills to the main Printing Presses viz. the Central Press in Bombay and the Yeravda Press at Poona, there was little delay and it was possible to dispense with margin. To insist on the supply of Census material from a Mill or Press in Northern India is uneconomic, as transport charges are very high. In respect of stationery also, I would recommend that the rule that all Government of India Offices should procure their requirements from Calcutta or Delhi, should be waived in respect of Census Offices. It is simpler and cheaper to obtain supplies from the Stationery Office, Bombay. On a single consignment of stationery from Calcutta costing Rs. 155-13-0 the transit charges by railway amounted to Rs. 67-2-0.

The paper for the slips also was obtained from the Deccan Paper Mills and since these Slips were printed at the Photozineo Press of the Government of Bombay situated at Poona and within 5 miles of Hadapsar, the cost of preparation of these slips was very moderate. I suggest that the time has come to consider whether the existing system could not be bettered.

At present slips are printed in different colours to represent the different religions. Since one slip is required for each person, it is necessary to print as

many slips as there are persons and since the slips are distributed among several offices, and it is impossible to discover beforehand how many persons of each main religion will be dealt with at any one office and the inevitable wastage at the time of slip copying is not inconsiderable, the total number of slips wanted is very large.

On this occasion slips were printed as follows :-

Printing	Hindu	Muham- madan	Jain	Zoroastrian	Christian	Tribal and Others
First Printing ..	23,250,000	5,169,000	353,000	155,000	319,000	265,500
Second Printing ..	1,111,510	961,275	260,185	....	56,275	51,700
Third Printing ..	450,000	750,000	....	....	....	47,000
Total ..	24,811,510	6,880,275	613,185	155,000	375,275	364,200

Since the colours of the main religions can suitably be prescribed for all India, it would be more economical if these slips were printed at three or four suitable centres and indents from the various Provinces made on one of these printing centres. By this method the margin required to meet unexpected increases in the population can be reduced and presumably printing costs would be less as the bulk would be greater. On this occasion apart from the paper, the printing cost rupee one per 9,200 slips and I gathered from the Manager of the Photozineo Press, Poona, that, for an order of 100 million slips, the cost would be rupee one per 15,000 slips. For instance, there would appear no reason why slips for this Presidency, the Western India States Agency and the Central Provinces could not be printed at a single Press. The documents are small and light and can be easily packed and therefore transport charges would not be high. I had these slips packed in boxes of 200,000, but I would advise my successor to prepare boxes to hold 100,000 only. Unlined deal-wood packing cases holding as many as 200,000 are apt to break if subjected to rough handling in transit and this is inevitable if the mode of transit is by "Goods Train".

Baroda State introduced striking innovations by eliminating the General Schedule and the process of slip-copying; instead cardboard slips were prepared in booklet form and these slips were entered up at the time of preliminary enumeration and checked in the usual way on the day of the count. If a person for whom a slip had been prepared, was absent at the time of final enumeration from the block in which he was originally enumerated, the slip was cancelled and destroyed. Similarly slips were prepared for new arrivals. After the enumeration process had been completed, these slips were despatched to the Abstraction Offices and the process of sorting began at once. It will be seen that this new system aims at eliminating the cost of—

- (1) The printing of the General Schedule.
- (2) The printing of slips.
- (3) The expenditure on slip copying.

The approximate expenditure on these three items on this occasion for the Bombay Presidency including the Western India States Agency has been Rs. 149,140. On the other hand cardboard slips of sufficient toughness to stand the processes of preliminary enumeration and sorting, need to be of good quality and will therefore cost at least treble the sum now spent on the slips. But when the large sums disbursed on the printing of the General Schedules and the total cost of slip-copying are taken into consideration, there is little doubt that there will be an appreciable saving. The main point for consideration is whether arrangements can be devised to ensure that the entries on the slips prepared once and for all by the enumerator, will be written neatly and legibly so that the sorters will not be hampered.

If the system of enumeration by voluntary agency is to be continued, I am doubtful whether the Baroda method can be successfully applied to British districts except in rural areas. But if a small and trained paid agency is substituted, then I see no reason for failure. The Baroda system could without difficulty be employed in rural areas in British districts, as in fact the village officers, in particular the

Talathi, actually write up the General Schedules and these men can be trusted to fill in the slips suitably, but enumerators of the same quality are not available, at any rate at present, in urban areas. I suggest that the application of the Baroda system to rural areas in 1941 should be seriously considered. There is no real objection to both systems being employed simultaneously and the saving is likely to be substantial, as the rural element in British districts represents 77·9 per cent. of the total population.

At the instance of the Census Commissioner, the experiment of local slip copying was attempted. By this process, slip copying is done in the district of enumeration and the copied slips are forwarded to the Abstraction offices. Five districts were originally selected for the experiment, viz. Thana, Kaira, Kanara, Kolaba and the Upper Sind Frontier District. The results were very unsatisfactory, as Thana and Kaira at the last moment declined to do the work, Kolaba was unable to finish the work, and both Kanara and the Upper Sind Frontier Districts took so long a time to complete the task that Abstraction was unduly delayed.

As regards the other forms and registers, the difficulty is how to reduce the wastage which occurs in all sorts of unexpected ways. The statement below gives the number of the main forms printed, distributed and reported as consumed :—

Name of forms	No. printed	No. supplied	No. used
1. Enumeration Book Covers	202,812	202,711	186,911
2. General Schedules	4,160,000	4,091,749	3,505,329
3. House and Block List	266,818	245,990	280,265
4. Household Schedules	25,000	24,867	12,581
5. Boat tickets on Indus	8,260	6,010	5,030
6. Travellers Tickets	1,162,660	1,051,500	676,173

It is not possible in many cases to restrict supply to the standard laid down by the Census Commissioner, *vide* section 5 on page 17 of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, Part I, Enumeration. For example Bombay City demanded 250,000 General Schedules. As it was quite impossible to check the demand, the number asked for had to be supplied. Actually Bombay used 134,350 Schedules only.

In 1921, the Bombay Municipality used General Schedules printed in three languages viz. English, Marathi and Gujarati and therefore during the process of framing estimates, allowance was made for this factor. At the last moment, the Executive Health Officer decided to use schedules printed in English only, as owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement it was considered unsuitable to employ only vernacular-knowing men as enumerators, so that the selection of last minute substitutes would not be fettered by language difficulties. A similar situation arose in Karachi City. In the usual way, Ahmedabad City Municipality was supplied with the appropriate number of forms. These lay with the Municipality until the special staff appointed to take the Census of the City demanded the forms from the Municipal Census Office. It was then found that the number produced by the Municipality was below requirements and therefore extra forms had to be provided. The same type of thing happened in the case of Vile-Parle, Ghatkoper-Kiroli and Broach Municipalities. A very large percentage of the wastage is unavoidable owing to the necessity of keeping reserves in so large a number of places and of distributing the forms among so vast a number of persons. On this occasion there were 154,588 blocks. Even if each Enumerator was allowed two spare schedules apiece, the wastage amounts to over 3 lakhs. This I fear cannot be avoided, as it is inevitable that Enumerators operating in every kind of country should spoil at least one form apiece. The degree of wastage in connection with the Unemployment and Fertility Schedules which were printed and distributed was considerable. Of the former 145,000 were printed and of the latter 40,000. The number actually returned to the Abstraction offices were 1,122 and 163,339 respectively.

Printing.

All the printing work except the following items, viz.—

- (1) Compilation Registers,
- (2) Household Schedules,
- (3) Unemployment Schedules.

was done by the Government Presses at Yeravda (Poona) and Bombay. This system cannot be improved upon. The quality of the work turned out was satisfactory and the promptness with which orders were executed and the general courtesy shown by the Officers in charge of the various Presses has been most helpful. In particular I am indebted to Mr. J. J. Watson, then Manager of the Central Press, Bombay, whose advice saved me from many pitfalls.

The Press also undertook the distribution of the various forms and Registers. As they possess a permanent staff, which is accustomed to distribute stationery and printed matter, to officers scattered in every corner of the Presidency, it was not difficult for them to expand this trained staff by the addition of a few hands, to enable them to cope with Census work, while if the Census Office had attempted to do the work, the cost would have been appreciably greater, since the forms would have had to be conveyed to Poona in bulk and then repacked in suitable parcels—involving greater transit charges, double handling and packing. The latter is a fairly substantial item, as parcels have to be made up practically for each Charge Superintendent in British Territory and also for each State, within the limits of the Presidency. Some delay results from the necessity of arranging for a special printing of the forms and registers required for Sind, since these are not prepared at the Presses in Bombay or Poona, but at the Commissioner's Press at Karachi. It is not apparent how this can be avoided— I would suggest that Sindhi translations of documents due for printing in Sindhi should be sent direct to the Sindhi Translator at Karachi instead of to the Oriental Translator at Bombay. The difficulty is that the proofs cannot be checked, as there are no facilities for doing so in the Superintendent's Office and on this occasion I did not even ask for proof copies. The printing of the Social and Linguistic Maps has been undertaken by the Director of Map Publications, Calcutta. There is no evidence forthcoming at present to establish whether this procedure is economical. As regards the diagrams required for the General Report, these must be printed at the Photozinc Office, Poona, and it is desirable that close contact should be maintained with that office during the period of preparation of these diagrams, as otherwise the maps may have to be redrawn by the Photozinc Press to suit the limitations of the processes of which the Press is capable and such a course increases the expense of manufacture.

In connection with the distribution of forms it is important to bear in mind that certain units are inaccessible by railway and that the shortest and cheapest method of despatch involves a combination of road and rail and sea transport. This entails substantial delay in transit and therefore material for these units should be despatched as early as is possible. I give below a list of such units :—

BRITISH DISTRICTS, ETC.

1. Kanara District.
2. Ratnagiri District.
3. Kolaba District.
4. Aden.
5. Karachi.

BOMBAY STATES AND AGENCIES

1. Janjira State.

WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY

1. Cutch State.
2. Bhavnagar State.
3. Junagadh State.
4. Nawanager State.

CHAPTER III—ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.

The methods adopted to abstract or tabulate the information contained in the General Schedules were similar to those employed in 1921.

Abstraction Offices were set up in order to serve defined areas, and the Enumeration Books from the various areas were collected by the District Census Officers and despatched to the Abstraction Offices specified.

In 1911 there were four Central Offices in British territory, viz. at Hyderabad (Sind), Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar. An office at Kolhapur, four Offices in Kathiawar, and one apiece in Cutch, Savantwadi and Palampur served the needs of the rest of the Presidency.

In 1921 Mr. Sedgwick increased the number of offices to 23, of which 13 were situated in British Districts and 10 in State territory. He however came to the conclusion that so large a number of small offices was unsatisfactory, mainly because it was difficult to exercise control over several establishments dotted all over the country.

On this occasion, at the time when it was necessary to complete the arrangements for these offices, the Civil Disobedience Movement was at its height and there were no indications as to when the movement would subside. In consequence, in the selection of a site for an Office, apart from general convenience and a central situation, it was necessary to consider safety and also the possibilities of securing staff. Ultimately I decided to open five Offices only in British Districts, one at Ahmednagar to meet the special needs of Bombay City and four others at Hyderabad (Sind), Surat, Ahmednagar and Dharwar. The allocation of the Enumeration Books was on a linguistic basis; the Sind Districts', including Khairpur State, being collected at Hyderabad (Sind) the Gujarati-speaking population's at Surat, the Schedules from Maharashtra and the Konkan at Ahmednagar, and the Kanarese-speaking population at Dharwar.

So far as the population of the States was concerned, the bulk was handled, in the Central Abstraction Offices and the rest was distributed over ten Offices. Almost every State in the Western India States Agency desired to set up a separate Office to deal with the State population. This would have meant separate Offices for each of the 17 Salute States and in addition Offices for the smaller States grouped together in Banas Kantha and the Western and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies. My preference was for one Central Office for Kathiawar and in this I was strongly supported by Mr. Kealy, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Western India, but in spite of our united efforts to persuade the Durbars to combine and thereby improve efficiency and reduce costs many remained obdurate and in the result Offices were set up at the following places :—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Sawantwadi, | (vi) Palitana, |
| (ii) Kolhapur, | (vii) Nawanagar, |
| (iii) Bhavanagar, | (viii) Idar, |
| (iv) Cutch, | (ix) Devgad-Baria, |
| (v) Gondal, | (x) Balasinoor. |

In the case of the eight States first mentioned, the entire process of Abstraction and Compilation was carried out locally, but Devgad-Baria and Balasinoor prepared their own slips and then forwarded the slips to the Central Office at Surat for abstraction.

There is no doubt that the large number of offices set up in Kathiawar has proved a serious inconvenience. Adequate inspection of so many offices is out of the question and the extra correspondence alone which it entailed was a burden on the Superintendent's Office and as it is in the nature of a burden for a State with a population of a few hundred thousand to employ a well-paid staff, the quality of work turned out varied appreciably. From the point of view of the States also, the arrangement is unsatisfactory, as small offices are able to deal with each stage of the proceedings far more rapidly than is possible in the British offices and in consequence they are required to suspend operations from time to time, with the result that the work is done uneconomically. Further if an unexpected series of figures is demanded for incorporation in the tables or in the report, as often as

not it transpires that the data are not available without retracing steps. On the other hand it is not always possible to anticipate events and the tempo of the whole of the proceedings must be regulated by the pace of the British offices which are dealing with millions apiece. It is to be hoped that in 1941 the Western India States Agency will be given its own Superintendent.

The system employed in the tabulation of the material collected, is known as the Slip System, first introduced in 1901. Under this system the various items of information entered in the general schedule are transferred on to a small slip of paper 5" by 3", one slip being prepared for each single person. These slips are then sorted so as to yield totals for the units which are entered in the various tables.

While on leave before taking up my present appointment, I investigated the possibilities of employing tabulating machines. In the 1921 Administrative Report this question has been discussed at some length. I am not sure that most of the objections mentioned by Mr. Sedgwick could not be overcome, but the cost of importing these machines into India is too great to make their employment practicable on a Provincial basis. There are two types of machines on the market, the Hollerith and the Powers Samas, but in both cases the cost is prohibitive.

The slip system is cheaper but tedious and more liable to error, as it is operated by several hundreds of semi-educated persons, whose work is checked by men very little better educated. Hitherto this system has been extolled by successive Superintendents and claims for its accuracy have been advanced on more than one occasion, but my experience leads me to believe that there is a distinct element of danger in employing temporary hands as checkers and supervisors. These men have no incentive to do really accurate work beyond the fear of being caught out and fined by their superior officers and, frankly, all that the Inspector and Deputy Superintendent can do is to take a 10 per cent. check and this is not enough. I am well aware that I am treading on delicate ground and also that my views will possibly not be supported by the majority of Superintendents, but I am humbly of opinion that the rush tactics employed by the Indian Census Department do not tend to ensure accuracy. The United Kingdom, with a population of about 42 millions and employing machines, takes over 18 months from the date of collection to abstract the figures, while at this Census we were allowed seven months. It is true that the quantity of data furnished is much less, but even so the period of time allowed is insufficient, taking into consideration the practical difficulties involved.

These are as follows :—

- (i) Poor quality of personnel engaged in slip-copying. A better class cannot be had at the wage offered.
- (ii) Low standard of intelligence of the Checkers and Supervisors.
- (iii) The fact that in the whole of the Abstraction Office, there are at the most three or four substantive Government servants, and a handful of Government pensioners, and the impossibility of expecting absolutely accurate work from a group of comparatively ill paid men, who are temporary hands and who have nothing to lose but a few rupees and nothing to fear but dismissal from a post which at the best lasts only a few months.
- (iv) Being a temporary office, the situation and general equipment of the offices are not enticing nor conducive to the outturn of first class work.

I do not see how these drawbacks can be remedied nor their results countered without a vast increase in the expenditure but an extension of the period allowed to Abstraction Offices would enable checking to be done by a more responsible agency and this would improve the standard of accuracy. I would not wish to be taken as indicating that the work done in the Abstraction Offices was bad. On the contrary I think it was fair, but it should be recognized that the work is done under many handicaps and suffers accordingly. The number of checkers should be increased by 25 per cent. and the number of Inspectors now permitted should be doubled or a longer period of time allowed. Also the Inspectors' posts should be filled from the ranks of permanent Government servants, since such men have a greater sense of responsibility and also cannot afford the luxury of being found out in bad work.

It may perhaps be of some assistance to my successor, if I record my views on the type of individual required to manage these Abstraction Offices. On this

occasion, I placed a Deputy Collector who was on the verge of retirement, in charge at Hyderabad ; the offices at Ahmednagar and Dharwar were controlled by men of the rank of Mamlatdar ; at Surat, I appointed a young Oxford graduate, who had no previous experience of Government service or of managing an office. On the whole I am of opinion that the Deputy Superintendents who are placed in charge of Abstraction Offices, should be selected from the Revenue Department and from the ranks of Deputy Collectors of perhaps 2 or 3 years' service.

Mamlatdars would probably be stronger on the account side, but it is not easy to secure men who will do a little more than faithfully carry out orders. During the process of abstraction, it frequently becomes evident that the isolation of a piece of information which has not been asked for, will in all probability be of considerable value. A reference on the point by the Deputy Superintendent to the Provincial Superintendent would be both helpful and gratefully received, but such action requires men with observation and a particular quality of initiative and these are more likely to be found among the ranks of the Assistant or Deputy Collectors than in any other cadre of the Revenue Department.

I am of opinion that it would be an excellent thing if young Deputy and even Assistant Collectors were intentionally placed in charge of these offices. The information they would acquire there would be easily equivalent to two full years' experience in any other post. Since the post lasts for a few months only, the cost would not be prohibitive, the help likely to be forthcoming to the Superintendent from young and alert assistants, with minds trained to concentrate on essentials and able to sift wheat from chaff, would be of the greatest value and if by any chance it became possible to appoint a Provincial Superintendent with former experience in an Abstraction Office, the value of this officer would be automatically increased at least 25 per cent.

This is a particularly difficult and unpleasant feature of census work and the staff available to deal with this aspect of the operations
 Accounting. is too meagre for a spending department, as it consists in fact of the part-time services of the head clerk and one untrained Accountant. The budget provision does not permit of the employment of a trained hand.

Apart from the fact that separate accounts are to be kept for :—

- (a) The total quantity of paper consumed,
- (b) Printing charges from the different presses,
- (c) The disbursement in the shape of contingent expenditure incurred all over the Presidency under two main heads, viz. items countersigned by Collectors and claims by municipalities, district local boards, railways etc.,

this office was required to countersign hundreds of travelling allowance bills dealing with the claims of about 25,000 persons for an amount of Rs. 51,498 which was the total of 1,139 travelling allowance bills actually passed by this office. In the first instance it was laid down that all bills including travelling allowance claims were to be submitted to the Provincial Superintendent for approval and countersignature. This led to congestion in this office as travelling allowance bills in particular were mostly for small sums but for several journeys, which made them difficult to check. On my explaining my difficulties to the Accountant General that officer issued a circular directing that travelling allowance claims of Government servants employed on census duty could be countersigned by, and passed for payment by, the Collector of the district ;—the latter officers were asked to furnish the census office monthly with a statement of the expenditure approved by them on this account. Many districts failed to submit their statements regularly, with the result that the census office had no idea of what expenditure was being incurred under this head and was also unable to watch disbursements. When this fact was established, it was again decided to ask for the submission of all bills to this office.

It was expected that most Travelling Allowance claims would have been paid by the end of the financial year 1930-31 as Enumeration ceased on the 26th February 1931 and it was thought that one month's time for the preparation and submission of bills to the Collector and their scrutiny by him would suffice. In point of fact, the conduct of almost all Districts in the preparation and submission of Travelling Allowance claims was extremely lax, and incredible delay

occurred for no apparent reason in the presentation of these bills. Journeys performed at the time of House Numbering Operations, viz., in October and November 1930, were not billed for till May and June 1931. On the 28th February 1931, I issued a Circular to all Collectors requesting them to be so good as to cash all Travelling Allowance claims before the 31st March 1931. As the streams of claims continued to pour in without interruption and it became manifest that the bulk of the claims had not been met, and at the instance of the Census Commissioner, I issued another Circular, stating that claims submitted for countersignature after the 10th July 1931 would not be considered. In spite of these Circulars, Collectors continued to send in bills as late as February 1932. The bills were frequently not in the proper form, absurd claims were made and often prepared in such a manner that it was quite impossible to gather from the surface of the bill, whether the charge was either reasonable or legitimate. This entailed considerable correspondence. Again I was required in person to initial each single entry in the Register in connection with every disbursement, no matter how small, and since each bill was supported by dozens and in a few cases by several dozens of vouchers, each of which I was required by the Account Rules to initial in token of cancellation, the amount of time consumed in dealing with Account matters was enormous.

It is not easy to evolve suitable measures for overcoming these difficulties.

To expect prompt submission of bills from the Treasury Offices of districts, appears to be a demand unlikely of accomplishment. Often the mere bulk of the number of claimants enforces delay. To propose additional establishment at the Treasury Office of each district would mean an unreasonable expenditure. To empower Collectors of Districts to countersign bills is apt to increase the expenditure on Travelling Allowance as in many cases the bills forwarded to me by Collectors after scrutiny, have contained claims which were unreasonable and which were withdrawn after protracted correspondence. I would suggest that the Head Clerk to the Provincial Superintendent be declared to be a Gazetted Officer;—by this process, the Superintendent would be supplied with an assistant in account matters, and all bills could then be submitted to this office for countersignature.

It is however important that all bills should be vetted in the Collector's office before submission, as it is impossible for the Provincial Superintendent to be aware of the local conditions and local rates prevailing in every taluka of the Presidency, and I would suggest that in the Government Resolution issuing these orders, Collectors of Districts should be enjoined to draw up general instructions laying down the basis on which Travelling Allowance claims on account of Census duty should be prepared. It should also be emphasized that all claims not transmitted to the Superintendent within six months of the performance of the journey for which the claim is made, should be forthwith rejected. On this occasion Government laid down that Government servants employed part-time on Census duty, were to submit Travelling Allowance claims only for those journeys which were performed exclusively on Census account and any Census work performed by a Government servant in the course of ordinary touring was not to be billed for. It would appear that this method of differentiation is too subtle to be understood. Judging from the claims made in many districts, the distinction sought to be made by Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 7324, dated 14th February 1931, was either not understood or ignored and I venture to suggest that it may be considered whether it is necessary to permit any Government servant, whose ordinary duties involve touring, to submit claims for journeys on Census account, provided the duty carried out was within the usual area of jurisdiction of the Officers in question.

It is not easy to deny the claim of a Tapedar in Sind or a Talathi in the Presidency, who declares that he has performed a special journey to carry out House Numbering Operations, but at the same time it is difficult to forget that it should be easy for such Officers to conduct these operations in the ordinary course of touring, especially if a very little forethought is applied to the framing of a tour programme. I cannot recall a single case of a bill submitted by a Mamlatdar or a Prant Officer for journeys performed exclusively on Census Account;—it is not clear to me why Talathis and Circle Inspectors cannot also avoid making special visits, particularly as these men were almost always employed on Census work

within their own charges. I realise the point of view of the Charge Superintendents who in the first instance corroborate the necessity of the journey and the validity of the claim. It does savour of hardship to expect an individual to undertake a thoroughly tedious task without any extra remuneration but it is not realised what extra time and money is involved in permitting a claim for a trifling sum of twelve annas or a rupee, from several thousand individuals. It might be worth while to ascertain from the Accountant General the cost in his office alone of dealing with Census bills. I should not be surprised if it transpired that it would be more economical to pay a small honorarium to subordinate Government servants employed in Census work and to prohibit them from preferring Travelling Allowance claims for the performance of Census duty.

I give below the recorded figures of expenditure on Travelling Allowance under the head Enumeration, 1921 and 1931 :—

Year.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1921	20,945	6	6
1931 .. .	51,498	0	0

CHAPTER IV—COST OF CENSUS.

The actual net expenditure in 1931 is below that of 1921, in spite of the facts (a) that the Government of India now meet the entire cost of the whole of the operations and (b) that the scale of receipts in the shape of contributions from the various States and Municipalities has not been revised. The statements at the end of the volume furnish the details of the expenditure under the different Budget Heads.

I propose here to confine myself to comments on—

- (a) The differences in the methods of allocation of cost, introduced for the first time in 1931.
- (b) The adequacy of the scale of charges levied on the Municipalities and States on whose account Census Operations were undertaken.

As regards (a) above, the main variations have been as follows :—

(1) Whereas on previous occasions the substantive salaries of all Government servants seconded for duty in the Census Department, were met by the Provincial Governments concerned, in 1931 the entire cost of both salaries as well as allowances in the shape of special pay or deputation allowances, has been charged to the Census budget. The financial aspect of this alteration in procedure may be gauged by a comparison of the cost, in 1931 and 1921, to the Government of India, under the Head—"Superintendence". The actual figures are as under :—

Year.	Amount.		
	Rs.	s.	p.
1921	23,087	13	8
1931	78,690	2	3

In 1921, the Government of India were required to meet on account of the emoluments of the Provincial Superintendent, the modest sum of Rs. 2,960-0-0 only, representing the special pay drawn by him, in 1931 the expenditure on account of the Superintendent has been Rs. 50,904-9-0 in spite of the fact that the officer appointed in 1931 was a good deal cheaper than the officer selected in 1921.

(2) The total cost in 1921, for the staff in the Superintendent's Office, was Rs. 6,726-14-8, whereas in 1931 it has been over Rs. 14,000-0-0. These increases are due entirely to the fact that the Provincial Government do not now contribute towards Census expenditure.

(3) The expenditure under Enumeration has been much increased by reason of the fact, that while in 1921, the Travelling Allowances paid to Government servants were debited to the same head as pay and therefore met by the Local Government, the entire cost on this account in 1931, has been debited to the Government of India: as a consequence, whereas the disbursements in 1921 on account of Allowances and Honoraria under the Head—Enumeration, amounted to Rs. 23,945-6-6, the corresponding figure for 1931 is Rs. 55,589-11-0. A certain percentage of this increase must be attributed to the rise in the population, but this factor by no means accounts for the major portion of the difference in the totals for the two decenniums.

Again, owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement, special measures were employed to effect the Enumeration in the Municipal towns of Ahmedabad, Broach, Vile-Parle, Ghatkoper-Kirol. The cost on this account, viz., Rs. 17,005-5-5, though recovered from the bodies concerned, has been shown in our expenditure. To effect a true comparison of the costs in 1921 and 1931 it is necessary to diminish the figure of gross expenditure for 1931, by this amount of Rs. 17,005-5-5.

It is in connection with the expenditure under the Head—Abstraction and Compilation, that the results of economies introduced into the working of the office becomes most apparent. In the accounts of 1921 the disbursement under this head has been shown as Rs. 3,52,699-3-6; on this occasion the

corresponding figure is Rs. 2,57,746-12-1. This appreciable reduction has been effected mainly :—

(a) By moving the Bombay Office from Bombay to Ahmednagar. The resultant saving was 52·3 per cent.

(b) By reducing the number of Abstraction Offices from 13 to 4 with a consequent decrease in rentals and overhead charges.

(c) By driving the establishment.

It will be appropriate here to invite attention to the fact, that owing to the increase in the number of units from 63 in 1921, to 122 in 1931, the quantity of work done, i.e. units formed, and figures calculated, is almost exactly double the output required in 1921. Nevertheless, the establishment engaged for the Compilation Office has not exceeded the numbers employed in 1921.

The explanation of the increase under the Head—Printing and Stationery, is the growth of the population handled by this office, by 13·9 per cent. Excluding the special expenditure of Rs. 17,005-5-5 levied on the Municipalities of Ahmedabad, Broach, Vile-Parle and Ghatkoper-Kirol recoveries on account of work undertaken on behalf of Municipalities, States etc., have amounted to Rs. 93,806-0-0 as against Rs. 85,398-10-2 in 1921.

On this occasion, contributions towards the general expenditure on Census Operations, the whole of which is borne by the Census Department, were levied as under :—

(a) District Local Boards were called upon to meet the actual charges during the process of Enumeration, in connection with House Numbering, Lighting and petty stationery, up to a maximum of Rs. 200 per taluka or Mahal; expenditure in excess of this amount being met by the Census Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6804, dated 22nd November 1930).

(b) Municipalities were provided with all the necessary forms and registers delivered free of cost to the nearest railway station. All other charges during the process of enumeration were met by them. As regards the cost of Abstraction and Compilation they were called upon to pay a sum of Rs. 100 per 10,000 of the population within their boundaries. The exceptions to this procedure were the Municipalities of Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad.

(c) States were treated on the same lines as Municipalities, except that they were asked in addition, to pay the actual cost price of the forms and registers supplied to them. They were of course entirely at liberty to procure the necessary documents from other sources.

Mr. Sedgwick, writing in 1921, has observed that "he does not approve of making Local Boards pay for any part of the cost of the Census". He continues : "Their advantages accruing from the Census are not very great and the Census seems to be part of the General Administration of the country, which ought (except perhaps in towns) to be paid for by General Revenues".

It is not evident to me why Census data relating to rural areas is of less advantage to District Local Boards than information regarding Urban areas is of value to Municipal Bodies.

In fact, apart from the statistics collected for the seven principal cities of the Presidency, the information supplied to Municipal Boards is, I think, more scanty than the data collected for rural areas. A town is so compact an area, that the requirements of the public and of the communities composing that public in regard to sanitation, hygiene, education and the provision of medical facilities, almost obtrude themselves. The average area of a District in this Presidency is 4,577 square miles and the average District contains 994 villages. Without Census data, it would not be possible for a District Local Board to ascertain

(1) The relative proportions of the various communities forming the population,

(2) The relative density of populated areas,

(3) The degree of pressure of the population on the soil,

and without such information a District Local Board cannot function intelligently, whether it is a question of arranging a water supply, examining an irrigation scheme, laying down a feeder road, or building a Dispensary, whether for humans or animals, or a school house or caravanserai, or causeway.

If the arguments outlined above are accepted, a charge of Rs. 1,200 for a District containing 6 talukas, with an average population of about 8 lakhs, would not seem excessive.

I give below the actual charges collected this year from two District Local Boards in each Administrative Division in this Presidency :—

Division.	District.	Total population.	Amount levied towards cost of enumeration.
			Rs. a. p.
Sind	1. Upper Sind Frontier, Jacobabad.	291,740	399 3 3
	2. Hyderabad	662,924	919 14 0
Northern Division	1. Panch Mahals	454,526	827 7 0
	2. Surat	693,613	323 0 6
Central Division	1. East Khandesh	1,206,035	1,622 1 7
	2. Satara	1,179,712	1,695 12 3
Southern Division	1. Bijapur	869,220	1,068 9 6
	2. Belgaum	1,076,701	1,366 2 9

I venture to suggest that these charges cannot be regarded as excessive in spite of the fact that the resources of District Local Boards are inelastic. As regards the adequacy of the demand from the point of view of Government, only in two cases did the District Local Board contribution prove insufficient. The total of the excess debited to the Census budget in connection with Enumeration charges in these two District Local Board areas is as under :—

District Local Board.	Total expenditure.	Amount met by the District Local Board.	Amount debited to Census Budget.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	1,653 0 9	1,400 0 0	253 0 9
Nawabshah	1,704 5 1	1,400 0 0	304 5 0

Conditions are likely to alter substantially in the near future and it is not easy to decide now, whether the policy adopted on this occasion could appropriately be applied in 1941, but it would not appear that District Local Boards will be subjected to any special hardship if they are required, in future, to contribute the total cost of the charges incurred by them on House Numbering, Lighting and Petty Stationery, during the process of Enumeration.

A certain number of District Local Boards disputed the legality of the demand, arguing that the Local Boards Act does not specifically permit the payment of such charges from District Local Board funds. It might perhaps be as well to insert into the Census Act a section which specifies in plainer language than at present, that the payment of these charges is legitimate. Uncertainty in this respect leads to prolonged correspondence and delay in recovery and also necessitates references to Government, which could easily be avoided by the suggestion made above.

As regards the contributions now collected from Municipal bodies, the general rule was to charge a sum of Rs. 100 per 10,000 of the population calculated to the nearest Rupee and the nearest 100, *vide* Government Resolution, Political

Department, No. 6804, dated 16th October 1930. In the case of the cities of Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad, the arrangement was that the total cost of the operations were to be borne in equal portions by the Municipality in question and Government.

In the Administrative Report of 1921, Mr. Sedgwick has criticised this procedure, on the ground that it is unduly advantageous to these Municipalities. He has proposed the application of a sliding scale to all Municipalities, *vide* page 37 of the Administrative Report for 1921. The scale is not inequitable so far as it goes, except in respect of the proportions suggested for populations up to 10,000. I consider that even the smallest Municipality could reasonably be called upon to bear 25 per cent. of the cost, but I imagine that it would be impracticable to ascertain with any degree of precision, what exactly the costs of Census proceedings should amount to in the case of each Municipality and each Cantonment, in each District in the Presidency. In large cities like Bombay, Karachi and perhaps Ahmedabad, the existence of a fairly responsible administrative and a reasonably adequate executive agency may perhaps be conceded, but to expect each and every Municipality to maintain appropriate accounts (i) of the material it consumes, (ii) of the cost of the personnel it employs, (iii) of the major and minor disbursements made and to conduct all Census Operations with due regard to efficiency and economy, is to demand a standard of both administrative and executive action which there is no reason to expect will be forthcoming.

The original estimates of the cost of Enumeration furnished by the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Karachi were prepared on so lavish a scale as to establish clearly, that even these administrations were unable to realise that cheating is discreditable. The truth is that all Municipalities take advantage of the process of House Numbering, to revise their own house-tax lists. There is nothing objectionable in this, but to attempt to saddle the Census budget with charges incurred solely in order to benefit the Municipal coffers is a manoeuvre, which no one seems to consider unsuitable.

On this occasion, as a result of correspondence lasting well over twelve months I managed to reduce the original estimate of Rs. 27,000, submitted by the Karachi Municipality, to Rs. 19,690-15-11. A similar contest would certainly have taken place with Ahmedabad, had it not been for the Civil Disobedience Movement, which caused the Municipality to refuse to undertake Census Operations in the City. This Municipality had the audacity to include in their estimates an item of Rs. 16,000 to cover merely the cost of painting Census numbers on the houses in the City. They also proposed the supply of lanterns at a cost of Rs. 1,500 to be used for exactly 6 hours on the final night and they demanded in addition a sum of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to persons whom it was proposed to hire to carry these lanterns. The above-mentioned instances are not exhaustive but merely samples to prove a general attitude. In fact the Census is regarded by far too many people as an excellent opportunity to milk the Government and to get something for nothing, particularly in the shape of Travelling Allowances, and a considerable amount of ingenuity is expended on attempts to do so. Vigilance can frustrate these efforts to some extent, but I do not think that the Provincial Superintendent would be able to scrutinise with any degree of success, estimates submitted by every Municipality throughout the Presidency. The real difficulty is that necessary expenditure is largely dependent on local conditions. It is impossible for any single Officer, with the best of intentions, to acquire information on the local conditions of a Province and I am not at all sure that it is in the least degree practicable to expect Collectors of Districts to undertake this task of checking expenditure. It could of course be done, but the present angle of vision of these Officers would have to be altered materially if it was to be done successfully. I am disposed to believe that the fairest and most convenient method of levying contributions from Municipal areas is to require these bodies, as at present, to bear all charges connected with enumeration, including the cost of forms and registers supplied to them for their use, and to charge them for Abstraction and Compilation. As stated above, the present rate of charge for this work is Rs. 100 per 10,000 of the population. I am of opinion that this rate could be doubled without inflicting any hardship on the bodies concerned in all cases in which the population is below 250,000.

I give below the actual recoveries made from a certain number of Municipalities on this occasion :—

Municipality.				Population.	Recovery.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Poona City	..	..	162,901	1,629	0	0
2.	Sholapur City	..	..	135,574	1,356	0	0
3.	Hubli City	..	..	83,494	835	0	0
4.	Jalgaon	..	..	34,286	343	0	0
5.	Kaira	..	..	6,834	68	0	0
6.	Surat	..	..	98,936	989	0	0
7.	Sukkur	..	..	64,964	650	0	0
8.	Hyderabad (Sind)	..	..	96,021	960	0	0
9.	Alibag	..	..	6,460	65	0	0
10.	Bijapur	..	..	39,747	397	0	0
11.	Dharwar	..	..	40,904	409	0	0
12.	Karwar	..	..	14,147	141	0	0

As a *quid pro quo*, each Municipality should be furnished with the following information :—

1. The caste composition of its population.
2. Literacy figures by age and sex.

Also each Municipality should be allowed to demand on payment of the cost of preparation, the occupational figures for the Municipal area.

I do not think there is any urgent need to revise the number of terms for which Housing Statistics are now prepared. Such figures are of course always useful, but their value is most appreciable in places, in which the population is substantial, i.e., exceeds a quarter of a million, where a large percentage of the people live not in their own houses but in hired residences, and where the industrial element in the population is considerable.

As regards Municipalities whose population exceeds 250,000, a separate Abstraction Office should be set up to deal with the population of these Cities. Half the cost may be borne by Government and the other half should be recovered proportionately from the Municipalities concerned. As regards Enumeration charges, the entire expenditure should be met by the Municipalities. The present arrangement whereby Government agree to bear a moiety of the cost of Enumeration is unsatisfactory and should be terminated because

(a) It is not really possible to scrutinise estimates except in a very rough and ready manner.

(b) The comfortable feeling engendered by the knowledge that half the expenditure will be met by Government, tends to encourage extravagance in the framing of estimates.

(c) There is little inducement to the Municipalities concerned to conduct Operations as economically as possible.

(d) There is no convenient method whereby Government can satisfy themselves that expenditure originally sanctioned and subsequently billed for, has actually been incurred.

I am far from asserting or even insinuating that irregular practices now take place, but experience leads me to believe, that the present system contains far too many loopholes to be considered as satisfactory. I am also of opinion that the actual expenditure both in Bombay and Karachi could have been reduced if these Municipalities had made serious efforts to do so.

As regards the inevitable objection that my proposals envisage too drastic a revision of a system, which has been sanctified by time and is supported by precedent, I would point out :—

(a) That the total cost of forms which are now supplied free, is only Rs. 1-14-6 per 1,000 of the population,

(b) That Karachi, cheerfully burdened itself with an expenditure on enumeration of Rs. 13,500-0-0 ; under my proposal this Municipality would have had to pay Rs. 19,690 and this latter figure could certainly be reduced if an earnest attempt to do so, was made,

(c) That the estimate framed by the Ahmedabad Municipality on account of Enumeration charges was Rs. 34,166-5-0,

whereas the total cost of the staff appointed by Government to carry out operations in Ahmedabad City amounted to Rs. 8,777-12-3.

It is correct that this staff failed to effect Enumeration fully, but this failure was not due to inadequacy of staff or faulty organisation, but solely to the opposition encountered. If the Municipality had co-operated, there is no doubt whatever that the Enumeration would have been entirely successful without any appreciable increase in the cost.

I would also invite attention to the fact that this Municipality has voted a sum of Rs. 30,000 for a private Census which was to have been held early in 1932, but which at the moment of writing, viz. May 1932, has not yet taken place.

Presumably in 1941, Census will no longer be the sole concern of the Central Government and presumably therefore, the incidence of cost will be a matter of some importance to Provincial Governments. Since it will be difficult to introduce last minute changes in the system of levy, it is desirable that the question be examined in all its bearings, in good time.

As regards States, they are charged for the forms and registers they require, they meet the full cost of Enumeration within their areas, and they pay a proportionate amount of the cost of Abstraction and Tabulation. The method of computation of the latter item is lenient, in that the whole cost of superintendence is excluded, but on the whole, there is no particular reason for altering the present rates, but if the scale of charges for Abstraction work is altered in the case of Municipalities, then a similar increase should be applied in the case of the States.

Note.—This Administrative Report has been written in its entirety by Mr. A. H. Dracup. My own responsibility is confined mostly to its final arrangement and setting for the press.

Poona,
24th October 1932.

H. T. SORLEY,
Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX

By Mr. G. V. TIKEKAR, Head Compiler, Census 1931.

The practical difficulties experienced by Mr. G. V. Tikekar as a Charge Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent of Census Abstraction Office and Head Compiler in the Central Compilation Office and suggestions for future improvement in Census Operations as a result of the experience of the 1931 Census.

ENUMERATION BOOKS (GENERAL SCHEDULES), CIRCLE SUMMARIES, ETC.

As a rule Abstraction Offices are opened about the date of the final Census at different convenient centres. The Charge Superintendents—Mamlatdars, Mahalkaries, Municipal Census Authorities and State Census Authorities are required to send enumeration books with the incidental papers (such as Circle Summaries, Charge Summaries, list of villages, etc.) within a very short time after all the enumeration books are collected at the headquarters of a charge. These officers have not sufficient time at their disposal to go through the enumeration books, even cursorily, to see whether all the entries are written in full, whether abstracts at the end have been filled in in all cases, etc. As soon as provisional figures are reported, they are required to pack up the books and despatch them to the Abstraction Office. No one has time to see whether the Circle Summary, which is the most important document, has been correctly filled in by the Enumeration Supervisor. The Circle Summary accounts for all the blocks in a circle and gives the distribution of blocks by villages. If the Circle Summary fails to make mention of all the particulars required by its columns, the preparation of Village Tables is seriously hampered. The Village Tables are therefore in many cases incorrectly prepared and sent to the talukas. Then the Mamlatdars point out mistakes and omissions which naturally come to their notice when village officers are supplied with figures of village population. In Abstraction Offices also no care is taken to compare the entries in Register A with the entries in Circle Summaries. The Village Tables are prepared from the A Register. If the A Register is wrong, the Village Table must be wrong. It often happens that the names of villages in the General Schedule are unreadable and consequently some blocks are likely to be entered under a wrong village. The front page of the General Schedule should therefore contain the number of the Charge, Circle, Block, the name of the "village" and the serial number of the villages according to alphabetical order in the space provided for these.

The Charge Superintendents must see that the following conditions have been fulfilled in respect of books in a Circle :-

- (1) That the front and the last pages have been correctly and intelligibly filled in.
- (2) That the entries in a Circle Summary tally with the Abstracts at the end of the Enumeration books and that the blocks are correctly distributed over the villages concerned.

The Charge Superintendent must have sufficient time at his disposal to do all this. He should therefore be given for this purpose a full week's time after he has submitted the provisional figures of the population.

CIRCLE SUMMARIES AND THE PREPARATION OF VILLAGE TABLES,

As stated above, the Circle Summary is the most important document. It serves as a check to the A Register. A Village Table prepared without reference to the Circle Summary must necessarily be wrong in 50 out of 100 cases. This has been the actual experience in the Central Compilation Office. The Charge Superintendents should be required to prepare a Charge Summary showing in one place not merely the totals of Circle Summaries but also the distribution of all the blocks in a taluka or unit of a charge by villages. This means that every block must be properly accounted for and assigned to the particular village into which the population enumerated in the block should go. If "A" taluka has 550 blocks and 60 villages, the Charge Summary must furnish correct distribution of the blocks over the 60 villages. Blocks pertaining to Running Train enumeration, floating population, etc. will remain to be accounted for in reference to a certain "fixed village" as the population cannot be entered in a village. The population entered in such blocks will not form a legitimate part of the village population but will be included in the Taluka Total. In Imperial Table III this population has to be separately accounted for. There should therefore be a clear note as regards such blocks. As a rule, blocks in a Circle are serially numbered. So the number of the Circle is also necessary in this Charge Summary. It is not necessary to show the population of blocks, as these details are already furnished by the

Circle Summaries. It will be sufficient if the Charge Summary is prepared in the following form :—

Charge No.	Taluka Municipality	District
Village or town.	Circle No.	Number of blocks in which the population of the village or town has been enumerated.

Special Circles such as those fixed for the enumeration of Railway Stations, Factories, Camps of Labourers should be so named, besides being provided with a number. Such a Charge Summary will be a very useful guide to an Abstraction Office for preparing correctly the Village Tables. It will also facilitate a good deal of the work in the Central Compilation Office. At this Census such information had to be called for from several talukas after the Mamlatdars had found fault with the Village Tables, before the Village Tables could be set right.

The Census Code has prescribed the form of Circle Summary. Its columns are quite clear; but very little close attention is paid to the Code instructions. Hence a separate Circular is necessary in this respect by which the special attention of the Charge Superintendents should be drawn to the correct filling up of Charge and Circular Summaries. The Charge Summary prepared in the form indicated will be a skeleton of the Village Table and the accuracy of Register A will be ensured thereby. As there is a separate form of Charge Summary prescribed in the Code, this should be a supplement to it. It is strange that the Revenue Officials who expect accuracy in the Village Tables fail to realise the fact that the accuracy depends primarily on the information supplied by them through the Circle Summaries.

SLIP COPYING

SLIP

The size of the slips selected for this Census is suitable. But the symbols distinguishing Sex and Civil Conditions would be printed more conveniently on the left side instead of on the right, so that there may be no fear of the pencil marks disappearing by constant wear: The slips are always turned at the right side and not at the left.

The rate of slip-copying remuneration at four annas per 100 slips for both rural and urban areas which would appear to be anomalous. The four annas would be a suitable rate for urban areas only—those of big cities such as Ahmedabad, Surat, Karachi, Poona, Sholapur, Hubli Hyderabad and Cantonment areas. For other urban areas and for all rural areas the rate should be lower—three annas or so.

The rate given for copying "infirmity" slips would appear to be too high. The principle underlying would appear to be somewhat peculiar, if it is considered and discussed properly. A man examining the last column of 40,000 entries to find out an infirmity gets Rs. 2-8-0 whether he finds an entry or not in which latter case he has no slip to write. But another clerk in the course of his examination of 40,000 entries may come across 2,000 "infirmities" and he has to write 2,000 slips and remain satisfied with Rs. 2-8-0 only. The rate for examining 40,000 entries can be suitably brought down to Re. 1-4-0 and for the slips actually written the clerk may be paid the ordinary slip copying remuneration in addition to the search fee of Re. 1-4-0.

This point deserves careful consideration before the next Census.

SLIP-COPYING AND CHECKING.

It is a matter of serious consideration whether 3 Checkers can check at an average rate of 500 a day, 100,000 slips written by 20 Copyists. I think they cannot do it efficiently. They have to take help from the copyists. It is therefore absurd to believe that, after spending one or two hours daily on checking, a Copyist can turn out daily 700 or 800 slips. Where this happens one is led to believe that there is collusion if not a want of proper check and supervision or wilful connivance at slipshod work. The rules are not defective but they are not properly observed and enforced. Sufficient light was thrown on this state of affairs when slips were thrown into boxes for sorting. Numerous mistakes, such as slips of proper sexes with the symbol showing civil condition, were found and the Register A had to be corrected several times. Almost seven to nine days were spent in each Abstraction Office in the preparation of sorting boxes. Why should this be? This is due to the Copyists' desire to produce a greater outturn in order to earn more money and to the inability of Checkers and Supervisors to exercise any thorough and sufficient check. Either the strength of Checkers' staff must be increased or there ought to be a strict rule that no Copyists should be allowed to produce an outturn of more than 500 slips a day. Copyists turning out less than 400 slips ought to be dispensed with.

The following is an altogether new suggestion deserving consideration. The enumeration books, before they are actually handed over to the Copyists, should pass through some sort of preliminary examination. A staff of examiners should be maintained. An examiner's duty should be to see that the following work is correctly performed in enumeration books:—

- (1) To check first of all the serial numbers in the book and see that the numbers are correct.
- (2) To see whether the population of males and females shown in the Abstract is correct.
- (3) Lastly to fill up blanks in the several columns.

If the enumeration books are in this way passed as correct by the examiners, they should be handed over to the Copyists. By this process copying and checking work will be made much easier and no difficulty will be experienced at the time of making up boxes for sorting. The remuneration for slip copying should be reduced proportionately to cover the expenses incurred for examiners. Examiners must examine not less than 5,000 entries per day. Their remuneration may be fixed on the basis of four annas per 1,000 entries examined. For an Abstraction Office dealing with population of four millions the cost for Examiners ought not on any account to exceed Rs. 1,500 in all including contingencies, overhead charges, etc. This is not a large sum and can even be met without reducing the Copyists' remuneration.

PERIOD ALLOWED FOR COPYISTS TO LEARN THE WORK.

Six days are allowed to Copyists to learn their work. In this period a Copyist is given remuneration for 500 slips whether he does that much work or not, or does no work at all. The learning period of six days is certainly too long. Two or at the most three days are quite sufficient. There have been cases of men attending the office to earn Rs. 7-8-0 and then attending.

REGISTER A.

It is suggested that the present A Register form should be revised so as to show Christians under the following categories:—

- (1) Europeans—British Subjects.
- (2) Europeans—Non-British Subjects.
- (3) Races allied to Europeans (including Armenians, etc.)
- (4) Anglo-Indians.
- (5) Indian Christians.

This is necessary and had better be done for inclusion of the details in A Register. These details will be incorporated in the Village Table and that form also will need corresponding revision. There are always several calls from other departments and from Municipalities for these figures. It is also advisable and necessary to keep slips of these separate and sort them separately in all the sorting phases.

ABSTRACTION OFFICES.

There should be at least 6 Abstraction Offices for the British Districts in the Presidency:—

- One for Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District;
- Two for Marathi speaking districts;
- One for Gujarati speaking districts;
- One for Kanarese speaking districts; and
- One for Sind.

Each office must be given 8 to 9 months' time to complete the work. The actual experience of this Census has been that the Central Compilation Office had to do a difficult and complicated part of the Abstraction work which they had to leave unfinished or untouched owing to their having to wind up their offices within a period of 7 months. By this extra burden the Central Compilation Office was seriously inconvenienced and found the utmost difficulty in finishing the work within the cost and the time fixed.

The Abstraction work of the Bombay City must as a matter of fact be done at Bombay under the direct supervision of the Executive Health Officer, as persons engaged by him have the advantage of direct knowledge of the City to facilitate their work. There they can deal with difficulties and complications that arise. To shift this abstraction work to a town far from Bombay and to entrust it to an outsider, though economically beneficial

Government and the Municipality, cannot be expected to give results equally characterised by accuracy. A Deputy Superintendent selected from the municipal staff would be a more suitable person to compile Housing Tables than an outsider unfamiliar with Bombay City conditions.

So also for the Sind Abstraction work, Karachi is a more suitable and convenient place for the Abstraction Office than Hyderabad. At Hyderabad great difficulty was experienced in obtaining competent staff. The Deputy Superintendent appointed there was a competent officer—a Deputy Collector—but he was handicapped by circumstances outside his control and the office showed signs of a breakdown before the work had made appreciable progress. In the end the Head Compiler had to be sent there to remodel the office. The difficulty in securing good hands at Hyderabad was real.

It is therefore suggested that next time the opening of Abstraction Offices, for Bombay City in Bombay and for Sind at Karachi may be considered in the light of the experience gained in the 1931 Census.

SORTING AND COMPILATION.

Though a Sorter is entrusted with the maximum number of 40,000 slips for sorting, which is a very large number, slips of the following description must be kept in separate bundles:—

- (1) Slips of different religions.
- (2) Slips of different charges.
- (3) Slips of Christians in five separate bundles as follows:—
 - (i) European—British Subjects.
 - (ii) European—non-British Subjects.
 - (iii) Races allied to Europeans (including Armenians, etc.).
 - (iv) Anglo-Indians.
 - (v) Indian Christians.
- (4) For municipal areas there are separate charges and the slips must be kept separate.
- (5) There should be a separate arrangement of special sorting for City Tables.

The keeping of slips in separate bundles means separate sorting for each of the above, with separate Sorters' Tickets, and separate posting in the Compilation Registers.

The Compilation Registers should show figures for each religion (under the Christian religion, of course, separate figures are required for each of the above categories) in the following order:—

- (1) Total of a Taluka.
- (2) Separate figures of each of the Municipalities in a Taluka.
- (3) Rest of the Taluka (Rural Area in the Taluka).
- (4) District Totals.

The Central Compilation Office requires for each Imperial Table only the compilation registers systematically prepared in the above manner. Abstraction Offices are not required to prepare Final Tables as these are of little use in the Central Compilation Office.

All Abstraction Offices should follow a uniform system and for that purpose clear instructions must be issued.

This time the Abstraction Offices were left to follow the Code instructions and each followed them in its own way. The Sind Abstraction Office prepared final tables by districts. The figures for minor units, such as talukas or municipalities, were not available from any of the Sind districts. The Gujarat Office Compilation Registers were not of a uniform nature in respect of all Tables. The Karnatak Abstraction Office followed more or less the same course. The Marathi Abstraction Office followed an intelligent method of reporting figures by talukas uniformly. The result of this lack of uniformity was that municipalities' requisition for several kinds of information could not be satisfied.

It is therefore absolutely necessary to issue clear instructions on this important point beforehand.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Census Divisions and Charges.

District or City.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per		
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Super-visors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Super-visors.	Enumerators.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay City Municipality.									
1. Bombay City	41	253	2,059	41	253	2,059	1,240	201	25
Central Division	161	3,288	37,224	181	3,288	37,224	..	..	..
1. Bombay Suburban District ..	7	78	809	7	78	809	7,350	660	59
2. Ahmednagar	10	401	5,203	16	491	5,203	14,885	485	46
3. East Khandesh	26	533	6,167	26	533	6,107	10,841	529	46
4. West Khandesh	9	308	4,055	9	308	4,055	19,224	565	43
5. Nasik	23	425	5,064	23	425	5,064	10,130	549	46
6. Poona	31	471	5,070	31	471	5,079	7,652	504	47
7. Poona Municipality	4	46	573	4	46	573	10,404	905	73
8. Satara	25	570	6,140	25	579	6,146	11,670	504	47
9. Sholapur	10	323	3,709	16	323	3,709	10,962	543	47
10. Sholapur Municipality	4	34	350	4	34	350	5,323	626	59
Northern Division	101	1,816	19,433	101	1,816	19,433	..	..	..
1. Ahmedabad*	21	360	3,427	21	366	3,427	11,097	637	68
2. Broach	9	175	1,785	0	175	1,785	9,334	480	47
3. Kaira	18	446	4,908	18	446	4,008	14,128	570	62
4. Panch Mahals	7	108	1,869	7	108	1,869	14,479	603	54
5. Surat	11	228	2,650	11	228	2,650	12,457	601	52
6. Surat Municipality	12	52	541	12	52	541	2,305	532	51
7. Thana	23	361	4,253	23	381	4,253	8,404	507	45
Southern Division	101	2,454	27,872	101	2,454	27,872	..	..	..
1. Belgaum	12	487	5,780	12	487	5,786	21,267	524	44
2. Bijapur	13	385	4,767	13	385	4,707	17,310	584	47
3. Dharwar	20	505	5,684	20	505	5,684	12,899	511	45
4. Hubli Municipality	6	36	482	6	36	482	3,601	600	45
5. Kanara	19	209	2,623	19	209	2,623	5,198	330	38
6. Kolaba	16	277	3,177	16	277	3,177	8,929	516	45
7. Ratnagiri	15	465	5,353	15	405	5,353	18,458	595	52
Sind	108	1,669	20,011	108	1,669	20,011	..	..	..
1. Hyderabad	18	276	3,818	18	275	3,818	7,960	521	38
2. Karachi	22	183	1,812	22	183	1,812	2,591	432	44
3. Karachi Municipality	1	122	1,205	1	122	1,205	77,430	635	61
4. Larkana	16	273	3,282	16	273	3,282	8,797	510	43
5. Nawabshah	10	213	2,724	10	213	2,724	6,446	484	38
6. Sukkur	13	267	3,235	13	267	3,233	10,092	521	43
7. Thar and Parkar	11	230	2,702	11	230	2,702	9,580	458	39
8. Upper Sind Frontier	11	106	1,233	11	106	1,233	4,099	519	45
Total of British Districts	512	9,480	106,599	512	9,480	106,599	..	..	..
Aden Settlement.									
1. Aden Settlement	7	10	122	7	10	122	1,047	733	60
Total of British Districts and Bombay States	703	11,917	130,641	703	11,917	130,641	..	..	..
Western Indian States Agency	218	2,694	23,947	218	2,694	23,947	..	..	..
Add Aden	7	10	122	7	10	122	..	..	..
Grand Total of Bombay Presidency	928	14,621	154,710	928	14,621	154,710	..	..	..

*Ahmedabad Municipality is not included.

STATEMENT No. 1—*contd.*
WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY.

Name of State	Number of			Number of			Average number of hours per		
	Chargers	Circles	Blocks	Chargers Superintendents	Super- Visitors	Enumerators	Chargers Superintendents	Super- Visitors	Enumerators
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Western India States Agency	218	2,694	23,917	218	2,694	23,917	..	..	..
Seventeen Salute States	125	1,922	18,307	125	1,922	18,307	..	..	..
1. Cutch (incl. Dist. Adm. District)	13	224	2,114	13	224	2,114	10,661	608	66
2. Jaisalmer	21	225	3,281	21	225	3,281	6,562	440	44
3. Nawansagar	12	271	2,884	12	271	2,884	10,064	446	42
4. Bhavnagar	12	207	2,661	12	207	2,661	10,133	396	46
5. Porbandar	4	72	691	4	72	691	10,114	502	54
6. Bharganatha	8	100	602	8	100	602	4,160	333	55
7. Palanpur	9	114	1,991	9	114	1,991	0,853	599	45
8. Bhachapur	7	42	481	7	42	481	3,024	504	44
9. Morvi	5	72	681	5	72	681	5,816	404	43
10. Gondal	12	163	1,284	12	163	1,284	1,923	365	46
11. Jafatabad	4	14	81	4	14	81	975	279	46
12. Wankaner	4	32	256	4	32	256	2,010	365	46
13. Palitana	1	56	296	1	56	296	13,787	383	47
14. Bhil	3	13	135	3	13	135	2,405	555	47
15. Himatli	3	29	241	3	29	241	3,074	411	49
16. Rajkot	4	41	379	4	41	379	5,074	551	60
17. Wadhwan	2	29	213	2	29	213	5,320	307	50
A. Eastern Kathiawar Agency	30	316	3,125	30	316	3,125	..	..	..
1. Lakhitar	3	22	228	3	22	228	3,319	453	44
2. Sayla	5	14	115	5	14	115	1,041	372	45
3. Choda	1	19	81	1	19	81	3,405	182	41
4. Vals	1	11	121	1	11	121	4,790	430	40
5. Latha	1	8	54	1	8	54	2,757	345	51
6. Muli	1	15	160	1	15	160	0,600	445	42
7. Rajana	1	33	93	1	33	93	3,205	100	35
8. Patdi	1	2	18	1	2	18	066	343	38
9. Wadhwan Civil Station	1	11	107	1	11	107	5,110	405	46
10. Rest of the Agency	15	181	1,145	15	181	1,115	3,356	278	44
C. Western Kathiawar Agency	54	352	3,331	54	352	3,331	..	..	..
1. Jafan	1	17	208	1	17	208	10,266	604	49
2. Manavadar	1	17	116	1	17	116	5,101	300	44
3. Thana Desh	1	11	04	1	11	04	3,988	302	42
4. Walla	1	16	70	1	16	70	3,153	107	45
5. Virpur	2	5	39	2	5	39	846	338	43
6. Walla	1	7	71	1	7	71	2,822	403	40
7. Kotda Sanghani	1	7	72	1	7	72	2,940	421	41
8. D. S. Vals Mulu Murang of Jetpur (Jithadia).	1	5	41	1	5	41	1,744	310	40
9. D. S. Vals Rawat Ram of Jetpur (Bhikho).	1	19	93	1	19	93	4,170	220	45
10. Khafrastra	1	4	50	1	4	50	2,559	047	40
11. Rajkot Civil Station	1	6	72	1	6	72	3,211	535	45
12. Rest of the Agency	42	235	1,416	42	238	1,440	1,370	242	40
D. Banas Kantha Agency	9	104	1,134	9	104	1,134	..	..	..
1. Tharad	1	25	277	1	25	277	12,545	502	45
2. Wao	1	12	116	1	12	116	5,768	481	50
3. Malik Shri Jorawarkhan's State (Varahi).	1	3	10	1	3	10	730	243	38
4. Rest of the Agency	6	64	722	6	64	722	5,270	405	44
Bombay States	191	2,437	24,942	191	2,437	24,942	..	..	..
1. Cambay State	2	38	359	2	38	359	10,353	861	91
Mahikantha Agency	52	405	2,997	52	405	3,997	..	..	..
1. Idar	13	181	2,102	13	181	2,102	5,082	365	31
2. Rest of the Agency	39	224	1,895	39	224	1,895	1,928	338	40

STATEMENT No. I—concl'd.

Name of State.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per		
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rewakantha Agency. ..	31	373	4,387	31	373	4,387	..	..	..
1. Rajpipla ..	8	117	1,367	8	117	1,367	5,231	358	31
2. Chhota-Udepur ..	5	59	680	5	59	680	5,038	427	37
3. Devgad-Baria ..	8	45	652	8	45	652	4,043	719	50
4. Lunawada ..	5	52	658	5	52	658	4,554	438	35
5. Balasinor ..	2	30	295	2	30	295	6,166	411	42
6. Sant ..	2	24	320	2	24	320	8,860	738	55
7. Sankhed-Mowas ..	1	46	415	1	46	415	12,609	274	30
8. Rest of the Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Jawhar ..	4	25	307	4	25	307	3,118	499	41
2. Janjira ..	11	73	598	11	73	598	2,289	345	42
3. Bhor ..	1	75	735	1	75	735	36,280	484	49
4. Aundh ..	6	59	457	6	59	457	3,418	347	45
5. Phaltan ..	2	33	328	2	33	328	7,797	473	48
6. Akalkot ..	4	43	445	4	43	445	4,743	441	43
7. Sawantwadi ..	4	130	909	4	139	909	12,081	348	53
8. Kolhapur ..	21	533	5,102	21	533	5,102	9,098	394	41
9. Kurundwad (Senior) ..	4	25	212	4	25	212	2,533	405	48
10. Kurundwad (Junior) ..	2	21	148	2	21	148	4,294	409	58
11. Miraj (Senior) ..	5	70	434	5	70	434	4,768	341	55
12. Miraj (Junior) ..	3	35	232	3	35	232	3,449	296	45
13. Jamkhandi ..	5	57	660	5	57	660	5,936	521	45
14. Mudhol ..	5	30	367	5	30	367	3,456	576	47
15. Ramdurg ..	3	19	100	3	19	190	3,185	502	60
16. Sangli ..	9	138	1,372	9	138	1,372	7,011	457	46
17. Wadi-Jahagir ..	1	1	5	1	1	5	260	260	52
18. Jath ..	2	40	470	2	40	470	11,096	556	47
19. Bansda ..	1	18	225	1	18	225	9,930	652	44
20. Dharampur ..	2	51	503	2	51	503	11,331	440	45
21. Sachin ..	1	12	145	1	12	145	5,943	495	41
22. Dangs ..	1	12	314	1	12	314	6,951	579	22
23. Khalrput ..	7	88	947	7	88	947	5,864	466	43
24. Surgana ..	1	0	88	1	9	88	2,500	278	28
25. Savanur ..	1	15	106	1	15	106	4,704	320	45
Total ..	106	1,821	15,299	106	1,821	15,299	..	..	..

N.B.—Statement No. I-A showing the divisions of non-synchronous tracts is attached.

STATEMENT No. I-A.

Showing details of the Non-Synchronous tracts.

Name of District or State.	Number of		
	Circles.	Blocks.	Houses.
1	2	3	4
1. Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies ..	408	3,898	110,836
2. British Districts	281	2,053	64,951
3. Northern Division	9	48	1,893
4. Thana	9	48	1,893
5. Central Division	100	1,333	43,743
6. East Khandesh	3	18	383
7. West Khandesh	36	611	16,945
8. Nashik	29	438	15,989
9. Poona	10	133	4,761
10. Satara	22	163	5,651
11. Southern Division	85	281	4,111
12. Kanara	85	281	4,111
13. Sind	67	391	15,204
14. Hyderabad	3	9	197
15. Karachi	41	172	5,582
16. Larkana	6	60	3,357
17. Sukkur	7	77	3,151
18. Thar and Parkar	9	72	2,898
19. Upper Sind Frontier	1	1	19
20. Bombay States and Agencies	147	1,845	54,885
21. Mahikantha Agency	5	88	3,155
22. Rajpipla	41	513	6,188
23. Banada	12	314	6,718
24. Dangs	18	226	9,799
25. Dharampur	51	504	22,093
26. Dharampur	7	66	2,904
26. Khairpur	9	88	3,039
27. Surgana	4	46	989
28. Western Kathlawar Agency	4	46	989
29. Cutch	4	46	989

STATEMENT No. II—PART I.

Number of forms supplied and used—Major forms.

District or State.	(a) = Supplied. (b) = Used.													
	Enumeration Book Covers.		House and Block Lists.		General Schedules.				Other Forms.					
					Actual Number.		Per 100 Occupied Houses.		Household Schedules.		Boat Tickets for Indus and its branches.		Travelling Tickets.	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay City ..	5,500	4,900	5,000	3,800	250,000	134,350	759	408	4,000	..	..	..	175,000	15,600
Northern Division	23,858	31,903	43,535	38,310	525,199	478,099	..	..	4,051	3,279	..	..	134,000	88,834
Ahmedabad ..	4,330	3,980	7,760	6,345	131,050	127,050	53	50	1,000	1,000	..	..	15,000	6,100
Broach ..	2,760	1,794	3,910	2,470	47,420	34,820	56	41	200	6	..	..	15,000	12,328
Kaira ..	6,145	5,723	12,000	10,794	130,035	115,830	71	63	700	123	..	..	30,000	17,281
Panch Mahals ..	2,365	2,365	5,225	5,225	47,060	47,060	55	55	1,095	1,095	..	..	7,000	7,000
Surat ..	3,530	3,315	7,500	6,920	80,155	61,251	53	42	550	550	..	..	30,000	6,125
Thana ..	4,720	4,726	7,050	7,050	85,879	85,879	51	51	500	500	..	..	37,000	37,000
Central Division	44,510	41,221	77,240	54,339	901,365	818,551	..	..	6,575	4,428	..	..	172,000	142,000
Ahmednagar ..	6,390	6,212	10,060	9,040	129,005	123,300	64	61	1,200	1,182	..	..	15,500	14,850
Khandesh East ..	7,610	7,047	14,000	8,061	152,065	130,488	61	57	650	188	..	..	22,000	16,517
Khandesh West ..	5,040	4,602	6,060	5,145	60,875	53,826	66	61	300	13	..	..	15,000	5,727
Nasik ..	0,202	0,050	11,100	1,100	128,220	110,800	57	57	1,000	385	..	..	22,000	22,000
Poona ..	6,360	6,135	10,000	8,720	140,125	130,025	50	55	1,600	1,500	..	..	37,000	35,000
Satara ..	7,258	6,558	14,300	10,000	147,005	125,977	57	49	325	50	..	..	31,500	21,168
Sholapur ..	4,855	3,992	7,530	7,020	85,850	70,975	50	46	300	110	..	..	22,000	19,744
Bombay Sub-urban.	993	993	4,050	4,050	22,160	22,100	53	53	1,000	1,000	..	..	7,000	7,000
Southern Division	35,469	32,477	60,407	48,015	688,404	605,535	..	..	1,635	774	..	..	127,000	59,887
Belgaum ..	6,058	6,590	11,530	10,267	137,825	124,993	63	57	500	325	..	..	22,000	10,495
Bijapur ..	6,285	5,735	6,510	6,847	128,055	107,131	69	58	200	200	..	..	22,000	16,050
Dharwar ..	7,520	7,277	15,500	13,250	150,779	134,220	65	58	700	195	..	..	22,000	12,100
Kannra ..	3,682	2,884	5,540	3,787	46,980	40,831	54	47	125	22	..	..	15,000	1,590
Kolaba ..	4,055	4,142	7,167	6,724	78,065	72,740	59	55	10	10	..	..	22,000	9,552
Ratnagiri ..	6,360	5,740	11,080	7,140	148,700	125,600	57	49	100	22	..	..	24,000	9,100
Sind ..	24,148	22,998	38,340	34,097	465,670	422,541	..	..	3,825	3,003	5,700	4,875	178,000	147,164
Hyderabad ..	5,200	4,535	10,000†	8,050	91,000	63,150	71	49	1,000	720	2,000	1,500	30,000	11,000
Karachi ..	3,433	3,433	4,100	4,100	70,930	70,930	59	59	1,675	1,075	1,500	1,500	37,000	37,000
Larkana ..	4,102	3,040	6,060	4,817	75,775	70,586	62	58	200	..	300	300	22,000	15,879
Nawabshah ..	2,584	2,584	4,920	4,920	52,055	52,055	57	57	400	160	500	480	22,000	19,500
Sukkur ..	4,119	4,119	5,700	5,700	80,345	80,345	67	67	300	300	500	500	30,000	30,000
Thar & Parkar ..	3,240	3,120	6,500	5,127	50,825	52,275	60	55	50	50	..	..	22,000	20,600
Upper Sind Frontier.	1,170	1,201	2,000	1,383	29,010	24,200	57	46	200	98	900	595	15,000	13,185
Bombay States and Agencies.	29,176	27,567	58,213	50,637	524,717	482,909	..	..	643	478	300	290	87,060	77,646
Cambay ..	410	403	810	759	14,000	12,487	68	61	35	29	..	..	1,500	425
Mahi Kantha Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idar ..	2,195	2,195	2,300	2,300	31,925	31,925	54	54	20	20	..	..	1,000	1,000
Rest of the Agency.	3,025	2,672	5,800	2,204	36,725	32,249	66	58	130	90	..	..	14,000	12,400
Rewa Kantha Agency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajpipla ..	1,675	1,560	3,090	2,900	24,067	21,540	64	56	24	24	..	..	3,000	3,000
Chhota Udepur ..	805	720	1,440	1,375	13,350	11,071	55	40	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,500
Deogad Baria ..	720	680	750	550	17,300	15,000	55	48	5	5	..	..	2,250	2,250
Lunawada ..	735	735	1,325	1,325	11,310	11,310	58	58	12	12	..	..	1,500	1,500
Balasnor ..	325	325	410	410	6,510	6,510	60	60	5	5	..	..	750	750
Sant ..	345	340	625	600	9,310	6,925	60	45	5	5	..	..	500	500
SankhedaMewas ..	455	450	1,270	1,080	5,060	5,400	53	51	10	..	..	..	1,350	750
Rest of the Agency.	688	649	2,816	2,480	11,260	9,728	58	50	22	20	..	..	3,450	3,207
Jawhar ..	327	327	460	345	5,450	5,000	50	46	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Jenjira ..	645	645	1,210	1,210	12,300	11,300	60	57	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Bhor ..	810	800	1,550	1,525	18,500	18,400	59	53	..	..	..	..	900	880
Aundh ..	585	552	1,000	465	11,500	9,061	70	53	25	3	..	..	2,000	1,257
Phaltan ..	461	353	700	642	9,046	7,228	73	59	15	3	..	..	2,000	1,410
Akalkot ..	530	469	810	686	10,950	9,719	56	47	25	..	..	..	1,500	850

*Special for Bombay.

†Including Special Forms for Hyderabad Marol

STATEMENT No. II—PART I—contd.

Number of forms supplied and used—Major forms—contd.

(a) = 1941-42
(b) = 1942-43

	General Offices		Other Forms		Total		For 1941-42		For 1942-43		Total		Best Tickets		Traveling	
	Forms		Forms		Forms		Forms		Forms		Forms		Forms		Forms	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
General Offices	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
For 1941-42	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
For 1942-43	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Other Forms	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,400	4,400	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,400	4,400	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Best Tickets	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Traveling	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,400	4,400	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,400	4,400	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Grand Total	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	8,800	8,800	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	8,800	8,800	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Total for 1941-42	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	8,800	8,800	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	8,800	8,800	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Total for 1942-43	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	8,800	8,800	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	8,800	8,800	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400

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STATEMENT No. II—PART II.

Number of Forms supplied and used—II Minor Forms.

STATEMENT

Number of Forms Supplied

(a) = Supplied.

District or State.	Charge Register.		Letter of Authority.		Circle Summary.		Charge Summary.		Unemployment Schedules.	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay City ..	300	250	3,000	2,050	1,200	1,040	50	49	20,000	500
Northern Division ..	12,835	7,934	25,225	22,408	4,110	3,762	255	222	11,920	8,323
Ahmedabad ..	2,700	1,275	4,100	3,864	806	806	60	57	2,470	2,270
Broach ..	930	477	2,550	1,183	530	239	28	20	1,800	1,051
Kaira ..	2,790	1,277	0,050	5,234	992	957	50	39	2,000	1,112
Panch Mahals ..	1,155	1,155	2,625	2,625	375	375	21	21	1,125	1,125
Surat ..	2,400	900	4,800	4,400	510	517	39	26	2,900	1,145
Thana ..	2,850	2,850	5,100	5,100	888	888	57	57	1,625	1,625
Central Division ..	20,655	13,145	43,148	40,033	7,631	6,672	596	515	23,785	10,663
Ahmednagar ..	3,000	2,260	0,100	5,880	1,120	1,115	71	63	1,500	1,440
Khandesh, East ..	2,826	1,802	7,000	6,760	1,246	1,183	111	83	3,180	495
Khandesh, West ..	1,550	884	4,150	3,299	795	685	53	40	4,675	243
Nasik ..	2,360	820	7,050	6,840	938	700	89	80	3,000	367
Poona ..	3,500	3,500	6,450	5,384	1,281	1,043	103	103	0,000	4,067
Satara ..	4,300	2,238	7,008	0,832	1,377	1,269	95	72	1,450	376
Sholapur ..	2,090	592	4,350	4,132	665	662	53	48	1,000	295
Bombay Suburban ..	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	169	180	21	21	3,000	3,000
Southern Division ..	15,835	10,603	34,685	29,621	6,336	5,566	427	333	12,325	7,524
Belgaum ..	3,450	2,915	7,800	7,823	1,343	1,148	55	55	1,375	527
Bijapur ..	2,495	1,284	5,550	5,207	1,173	1,116	71	64	1,000	581
Dharwar ..	3,350	3,300	8,200	5,095	1,175	1,140	57	44	5,000	4,650
Kanara ..	1,825	722	3,100	3,100	837	596	72	46	1,350	82
Kolaba ..	1,090	1,007	4,125	2,831	740	736	70	64	2,500	534
Natnagiri ..	2,775	1,575	6,050	5,500	1,120	830	92	60	1,100	1,100
Sind ..	9,745	7,947	20,790	19,342	3,131	2,843	309	295	16,100	11,711
Hyderabad ..	1,375	1,175	3,575	3,150	500	380	100	100	4,000	3,800
Karachi ..	2,400	2,400	3,625	3,625	693	693	47	47	900	900
Larkana ..	1,530	840	3,525	3,297	600	531	37	37	5,000	3,054
Nawabshah ..	1,230	1,100	2,645	2,545	293	213	32	32	2,000	8
Sukkur ..	1,480	1,480	3,470	3,470	103	105	31	31	3,750	3,750
Thar and Parkar ..	1,080	792	2,525	2,475	705	674	35	30	400	200
Upper Sind Frontier ..	650	160	1,525	1,300	235	194	27	18	50	4
Bombay States and Agencies.	11,706	9,972	32,365	30,373	5,622	5,446	483	436	8,724	7,208
Cambay ..	200	106	510	370	85	85	6	6	500	340
Mahikantha Agency ..	445	386	4,525	4,239	550	760	115	108	325	291
Idar ..	44	44	2,100	2,100	350	350	25	25	100	100
Rest of the Agency ..	401	342	2,425	2,139	500	480	00	78	225	191
Rewakantha Agency ..	1,077	861	5,650	4,895	982	945	92	90	799	505
Rajpipla ..	350	331	1,550	1,210	291	261	25	25	159	6
Chhota Udepur ..	151	128	720	655	150	134	12	10	50	25
Deogad Baria ..	31	31	720	720	100	100	16	16	30	30
Lunawada ..	15	15	720	720	115	115	10	10	125	125
Balasimor ..	15	15	210	210	65	65	4	4	200	200
Sant ..	55	50	325	300	55	55	4	4	25	..
Sankheda Mewas ..	110	110	640	500	95	95	2	2	100	62
Rest of the Agency ..	350	181	745	560	121	120	19	10	100	57
Jawbar ..	180	175	345	345	65	65	8	8	2	2
Janjira ..	203	203	110	80	160	160	13	13	100	70
Bhor ..	375	360	860	835	170	169	8	7	150	5
Aundh ..	275	247	540	511	135	130	15	8	85	4
Phaltan ..	375	187	400	375	75	66	6	0	75	1
Akalkot ..	150	116	560	492	90	90	4	4	100	84
Sawantwadi ..	300	242	1,210	1,111	350	311	16	8	325	325
Jath ..	170	170	650	650	90	90	6	6	50	50
Bansda ..	50	60	610	460	40	36	4	2	100	..
Dharampur ..	125	125	1,110	800	110	110	4	4	150	..
Khairpur ..	460	420	1,050	1,035	200	200	14	14	90	5
Sachin ..	..	..	150	150	20	20	2	2	100	75
Dangs ..	60	37	..	..	25	25	2	2	..	..
Surgana ..	..	..	100	100	20	20	2	2	3	..
Savanur ..	50	21	150	122	35	35	4	4	100	53

No. II—PART II—*contd.*
and Usal—II Minor Forms—*contd.*

(b) — *Prod.*

Fertility Schedules.		District Summary.		Part Block Tot.		Notes to Masters of receiving vessels.		Part Enumeration Part-block.		Specimen General Schedules for Cantonment.		House-List for Cantonment.		Circle Register for Cantonment.		Remarks.
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
13,760	13,664	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	160	30	30	12	12	
3,000	3,000	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	160	20	20	12	12	
1,000	757	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	351	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	2,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	2,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	1,427	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	2,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42,523	41,760	42	42	110	103	547	545	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
43,643	43,713	24	24	73	65	547	515	22	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	2,000	2	2	10	20	229	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,000	10,000	2	2	10	10	55	55	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	2,000	2	2	10	7	55	55	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	2,000	2	2	10	10	55	55	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	251	2	2	10	10	55	55	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	10	2	2	10	3	55	55	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	2	5	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	20	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	750	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	2,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	2,500	2	2	25	25	15	15	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	3,000	2	2	10	10	15	15	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	1,333	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500	497	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	2	100	100	300	300	..	..	30	20	10	..	6	..	
10,000	7,500	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	80	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	5,500	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	500	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,955	7,417	2	2	150	50	210	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30,555	23,597	12	12	130	50	200	03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400,725	311,331	219	235	1,305	712	6,392	4,690	531	545	1,935	1,780	330	370	150	145	
..	..	230	233	1,401	1,149	6,533	5,253	..	..	27,314	22,020	662	612	244	215	

Beside a
Family
register
forms
were
printed.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Shipping number of ship by which we will be able to refer to vessel and its crew

Page 1 of 1

Page 1

Page 1

Account	Month	Year	Amount	Balance	Interest	Other
1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1
1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1
1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1
1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1
1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1
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1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1
1-1-1	1-1-1					

No. V—contd.

Work done in copying stage.		Work done in Sorting Stage.		Other Special Work done.		Remarks.
Districts copied.	Population.	Districts sorted.	Population.	Nature of work.	For what region.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Grand Total ..	3,180,017	Grand Total ..	3,577,852	Fertility— Schedules and Village Tables.	For Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara Dis- tricts.	
British Districts.		British Districts.				
Dharwar ..	1,102,677	Dharwar ..	1,102,077			
Belgaum ..	1,076,701	Belgaum ..	1,076,701			
Bijapur ..	869,220	Bijapur ..	869,220			
		Kanara ..	417,835			
Total ..	3,048,598	Total ..	3,488,433			
States.		States.				
Jath ..	91,099	Jath ..	91,099			
Savnur ..	20,320	Savnur ..	20,320			
Total ..	1,11,419	Total ..	111,419			
Grand Total ..	3,822,513	Grand Total ..	4,114,253			
British Districts.		British Districts.				
Hyderabad ..	602,024	Hyderabad ..	602,024			
Karachi ..	650,240	Karachi ..	650,240			
Larkana ..	693,735	Larkana ..	693,735			
Nawabshah ..	496,012	Nawabshah ..	496,012			
Sukkur ..	823,779	Sukkur ..	823,779			
Thar and Parkar ..	468,040	Thar and Parkar ..	468,040			
		Upper Sind Frontier ..	291,740			
Total ..	3,595,330	Total ..	3,887,070			
States.		States.				
Khairpur ..	227,183	Khairpur ..	227,183			
Idar State ..	262,680	Idar State ..	262,680			
Kolhapur and S. M. C. States.	1,648,248	Kolhapur and S. M. C. States.	1,848,248			
Sawantwadi State ..	230,589	Sawantwadi State ..	230,589			
Cutch State ..	514,307	Cutch State ..	514,307			
Nawanagar State ..	409,192	Nawanagar State ..	409,192			
Gondal State ..	205,846	Gondal State ..	205,846			
Palitana State ..	62,150	Palitana ..	62,150			
Bhavnagar State ..	500,274	Bhavnagar ..	500,274			

STATEMENT

Showing the staff required in Abstraction Offices, 1931—

Note. The actual staff employed varied from time to time. In this table

Details of Superior staff, i.e.,

Office.	Pay and Allowance.	No. of staff.	Name.	Rank.	Pay and Allowance.	No. of staff.	Name.	Rank.	Pay and Allowance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revenue Abstraction Office, Bangalore.	1,131,131	1	Mr. G. V. Thakur	Malakshari, Amla 1st Nagar District.	Rs. 255 p.m.	1	Mr. Agasthi, Tribalak Bahiragar.	Pensioner, Sub-Post Master.	Rs. 65 p.m.
Malakshari Abstraction Office, Bangalore.	10,60,731	1	Mr. K. B. Pandey	Malakshari, 2nd grade.	Rs. 325 p.m.	1	Mr. K. D. Dushat	Revenue Clerk, passed qualifying test and Accountant's examination.	Rs. 100 p.m.
						1	Mr. B. M. Kanade.	Candidate ..	Rs. 55 p.m.
						1	Clerk for office.	Do. ..	Rs. 35 p.m.
Central Abstraction Office, Acting and Commission stage— 0,578,005		1	Mr. B. M. Tarbunde	Outfitter and Oxford Graduate.	Rs. 350 p.m.	1	Mr. S. G. Joshi.	Permanent Revenue clerk, passed Head Accountant's Examination.	Rs. 85 p.m.
0,203,512		1	Mr. G. I. Nandhi ..	Head Accountant, Rajkot Treasury.	Rs. 250 p.m.				
Central Abstraction Office, Dharmar.	Copying stage 3,160,017 Sorting and Compilation stage— 3,577,652	1	Mr. V. S. Kothur.	2nd grade Miscellaneous.	Rs. 325 p.m.	1	Mr. K. A. Nadkarni.	Revenue Pensioner.	Rs. 80 p.m.
Central Abstraction Office, Hyderabad (Sind).	Copying stage 3,822,513 Sorting and Compilation stage— 4,111,253	1	Mr. J. M. Samson.	Huzur Dy. Collector.	Rs. 600 p.m. consolidated.	1	Mr. Thamattam, Assudomal.	Revenue Pensioner.	Rs. 84 p.m.

Part I—Superior staff. (British Districts).

is given the normal staff when the office was working at full strength.

Deputy Superintendents, Accountants and Record-keepers.

No. of Magistrates.	Name.	Rank.	Pay and allowance.	No. of Deputies and Clerks.	Name.	Rank.	Pay.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Mr. T. H. Gokhale.	Pensioner Wardar.	Rs. 125 p.m.	1	Mr. M. N. Kulkarni.	Pensioner Nashr.	Rs. 65 p.m.	
				*1	....	Clerk ..	Rs. 40 p.m.	*Provided a 1 Superintendent on the No. A.B.S. T. 5, dated 21st March 1931, only for two months.
1	Mr. K. K. Allypoo Kat.	Pensioner Head A. Mankar.	Rs. 125 p.m.	1	Mr. S. V. Bhosale	Revenue Pensioner.	Rs. 60 p.m.	
1	Mr. H. M. Patil, s/o	Pensioner Inspector of Registration.	Rs. 100 p.m.	1	Asst. Secy. Recd. Keep.	Cas. Rate ..	Rs. 40 p.m.	
1	Mr. T. G. Bhambale	Pensioner Mankar.	Rs. 100 p.m.	2	Do.	Do. ..	Rs. 40 p.m.	†For three months only. ‡For April and May 1931 only.
1	Mr. S. V. Desai	Pensioner Mankar.	Rs. 125 p.m.	1	Mr. M. V. Advani.	Permanent Revenue clerk.	Rs. 75 p.m.	
1	Mr. K. M. Mody	Government Pensioner.	Rs. 125 p.m.					
1	Mr. H. K. Patil Pay 125.	Senior Clerk, Accountant's Office, Dhule war.	Rs. 125 p.m.	1	Mr. F. L. Pathy Pay 65 - Rs. A 15	Senior Revenue clerk.	Rs. 80 p.m.	
1	Mr. I. I. Inli	Pensioner Sub- Police Inspector Vr.	Rs. 100 p.m.					
1	Mr. Ramchandra Utemnal, B.A.	Permanent Head Kar- ken.	Rs. 102 p.m.	1	Mr. J. F. Navler	Permanent Revenue clerk.	Rs. 60 p.m.	
1	Mr. Abdulhamed Hajimhamed, B.A.	2nd Muzil ..	Rs. 46 p.m.					

No. IX--PART B.

Part II--Temporary hands. (British Districts.)

is given the normal staff when the Office was working at full strength.

Compilation staff.				Special work.				Mental staff.						Remarks.
Supervisors.		Inspectors.		Clerks or Compilers.		Supervisors.		Pione.		Chivildars.		Water-man.		
No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	
17	14	12	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Rs. 65 p.m.	1	Rs. 125 p.m.	11	Rs. 40 p.m. each.	2	Rs. 60 p.m. each.	1	Rs. 16 p.m.	1	Rs. 14 p.m.	..	..
				10	Rs. 50 p.m. each.			2	Rs. 14 p.m. each.					
3	Rs. 10 p.m. each.	1	Rs. 100 p.m.	..	..	..	..	1	Rs. 16 p.m.	3	Rs. 14 p.m. each.	1	Rs. 12 p.m.	
*1	Rs. 45 p.m.							3	Rs. 14 p.m. each.			1	Rs. 10 p.m.	* For one month only.
1	Rs. 20 p.m.	2	Rs. 125 p.m. each.	6	At Rs. 1-4-0 per day.	..	..	1	Rs. 17 p.m.	..	..	..	..
								3	Rs. 16 p.m. each.					
1	Rs. 90 p.m.	1	Rs. 125 p.m.	6	Rs. 40 p.m. each.	..	..	1	Rs. 13 p.m.	1	Rs. 14 p.m.	..	..
		1	Rs. 160 p.m.					1	Rs. 15 p.m.					
								2	Rs. 14 p.m. each.					
2	Rs. 50 p.m. each.	1	Rs. 85 p.m.	53	Rs. 1-6-0 per day.	2	Rs. 50 p.m. each.	3	Rs. 20 p.m. each.	1	Rs. 20 p.m.	..	..
		1	Rs. 80 p.m.											

STATEMENT No. X—PART A.

Establishment entertained in the Central Compilation Office, 1931 Census.

No.	Name of Post.	No. of post.	Pay	Period.	
				From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
1	Head Compiler	1	225	1-10-31	31-10-32
2	Statistical Assistant	1	125	2-11-31	31-10-32
3	Joint Head Compiler	1	125	11-8-31	31-5-32
		1	80	1-7-32	31-10-32*
4	Record-Keeper	1	55	11-8-31	31-7-32
			60	1-8-32	31-10-32†
5	Peon	1	16	1-9-32	31-10-32
6	Peon	1	15	11-8-31	31-10-32
7	Chowkidar	1	12	1-10-31	31-10-32

* Pay has been reduced to Rs. 80 from the 1st of July 1932.

† Pay increased to Rs. 60 from the 1st of August 1932.

STATEMENT No. X—PART B.

Number of Supervisors and Compilers working under the Head Compiler and Statistical Assistant.

Month.					Supervisors.		Compilers.	
					On Rs. 45.	On Rs. 50.	On Rs. 35.	On Rs. 49.
August 1931	..	..	..	..	1	....	6	....
September "	..	..	..	..	....	2	12	....
October "	..	..	..	..	1	2	20	....
November "	..	..	..	..	1	2	20	....
December "	..	..	..	..	1	2	19	....
January 1932	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	18
February "	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	16
March "	..	..	..	..	....	4	5	22
April "	..	..	..	..	....	4	5	22
May "	..	..	..	..	....	4	5	22
June "	..	..	..	..	....	5	....	10
July "	..	..	..	..	....	4	....	11
August "	..	..	..	..	....	6	....	12
September "	..	..	..	..	....	6	....	12
October "	..	..	..	..	....	6	....	12

STATEMENT No. XI.

Showing the expenditure on enumeration distributed by Districts.

District or Division or States.	District Officers.	House Numbering.	Remuneration.	Travelling allowances.	Stationery.	Postage.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division	781 2 6	5,766 12 0	15,130 10 9	203 0 6	106 3 11	387 0 3	5,098 2 11	27,455 0 10
Ahmedabad	100 0 0	4,880 12 0	4,106 3 0	64 12 6	34 6 0	109 3 0	600 6 6	10,273 13 0
Broach	135 0 3	690 0 0	1,771 10 0	....	5 0 0	21 10 0	637 9 0	3,650 13 3
Kaira	121 8 0	....	4,565 2 0	6 0 0	....	64 7 0	732 7 6	5,469 6 8
Panch-Mahals	14 2 0	....	715 14 3	40 6 0	18 13 11	27 11 6	991 11 0	1,608 10 8
Surat	780 7 0	41 8 0	....	65 2 3	797 12 0	1,704 14 0
Thana	320 6 3	....	3,129 6 6	30 0 0	50 0 0	56 14 6	936 2 0	4,527 5 3
Central Division	334 12 9	1,862 4 0	17,525 5 5	161 13 0	1,092 9 0	470 8 3	5,917 3 8	27,364 8 2
Ahmednagar	35 3 0	6 4 0	2,852 12 6	37 0 0	....	36 8 6	605 9 10	3,777 5 10
Khandesh-East	1,296 4 0	20 6 0	....	3 11 0	838 6 0	2,156 11 9
Khandesh-West	3 3 0	....	1,314 7 0	25 13 0	....	114 10 6	735 9 5	2,193 10 11
Nasik	3,059 6 2	31 0 0	300 0 0	89 4 3	436 2 0	4,817 13 2
Poona	253 2 0	27 0 0	2,088 4 0	....	315 12 0	102 11 0	017 1 9	4,303 15 6
Satara	3,168 0 0	27 8 0	....	12 14 0	033 5 0	3,841 11 6
Sholapur	2,227 12 0	....	....	63 10 0	1,009 4 3	3,300 10 3
Bombay Suburban District.	..	43 4 0	1,827 0 0	16 7 8	20 2 0	476 13 0	45 3 0	538 11 6	2,970 0 3
Southern Division	147 0 0	52 14 0	10,768 13 0	110 7 10	767 14 6	678 15 0	5,797 0 6	18,344 0 10
Belgaum	1,243 15 0	27 9 0	30 0 0	74 14 0	638 6 10	2,014 12 10
Bijapur	10 2 0	....	1,000 12 0	22 8 0	....	120 1 0	812 8 0	2,565 15 0
Dharwar	1,188 14 0	22 0 0	40 0 0	130 11 0	887 7 5	2,360 0 5
Kanara	1,686 3 0	20 4 0	10 11 0	111 4 0	830 11 8	2,650 2 6
Kolaba	10 6 0	35 14 0	990 7 0	18 2 4	....	122 1 0	1,010 5 9	2,187 6 1
Ratnagiri	120 0 0	17 0 0	4,058 10 0	....	707 3 0	121 0 0	1,517 8 0	6,547 11 6
Sind	632 12 6	....	12,111 7 10	220 8 8	58 2 0	384 6 8	4,826 5 6	18,244 11 4
Hyderabad	1,864 3 0	....	....	29 1 0	322 12 0	2,316 0 0
Karachi	1,474 6 4	9 4 0	17 10 6	101 0 0	135 11 6	1,738 8 4
Larkana	220 3 6	....	1,959 12 0	117 2 9	....	105 5 3	938 6 4	3,340 13 10
Nowabshah	204 5 0	....	1,083 12 0	21 2 0	....	10 8 3	608 7 3	2,828 2 6
Sukkur	1,766 12 0	45 8 0	....	....	808 3 2	2,712 7 2
Thar and Parkar	208 4 0	....	2,635 4 6	27 6 0	....	88 10 3	1,157 5 3	4,317 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier	125 6 0	....	41 7 6	59 5 0	765 8 0	091 10 6
Bombay City	502 12 0	4,185 4 4	....	373 8 11	12 0 4	47 11 6	7,226 11 6	12,343 0 9
Provincial Superintendent's Office	500 0 0	12 5 0	....	512 5 0
Aden	465 3 11	87 3 0	198 14 6	246 14 1	23 11 0	26 3 8	404 4 1	1,452 11 3
Bombay States	161 6 0	45 0 0	26 10 6	17 8 0	....	270 9 6
Grand Total	2,663 11 6	11,954 10 4	55,916 9 6	1,661 5 1	2,610 3 3	2,015 11 5	29,269 12 5	1,05,991 15 8

STATEMENT No. XII

Statement of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the year ending June 30, 1904.

		1903	1902	1901	1900
Expenses					
1. General Expenses					
Salaries and Wages		10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Traveling Expenses		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Postage and Telegraph Charges		500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
Printing and Stationery		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Repairs and Maintenance		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Supplies and Materials		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Interest on Bonds		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Depreciation		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Other		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total		25,500 00	25,500 00	25,500 00	25,500 00
2. Special Work					
Land Survey		10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Reclamation		10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Conservation		10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Other		10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total		40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00
3. Miscellaneous and Contingencies					
Contingencies		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Other		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total		2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Grand Total		67,500 00	67,500 00	67,500 00	67,500 00

STATEMENT No. XIII.

(A) Recoveries and (B) Receipts credited to the Central Government under " Census ".

Account on which	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Total, 1930-33	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) recovered ..	Rs. a. p. 1,706 1 0	Rs. a. p. 1,10,569 7 9	Rs. a. p. 4,283 4 3	Rs. a. p. 1,16,558 13 0	
(B) received	1,955 6 7	633 2 7*	2,588 9 2	*This does not include the cost of the two Typewriting machines which is yet to be adjusted.
Total ..	1,706 1 0	1,12,524 14 4	4,916 6 10	1,19,147 6 2	

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REPORT

PREVIOUS CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

The first organised Census of Aden was taken in 1881 whereas the enumerations taken previous to 1881 were only attempts to take a Census and the figures were extremely doubtful. The figures from 1881 inclusive up to the year 1931 are shown in Imperial Table No. II. The Census of the 20th February 1931 is the eighth Census. A general idea of the results of the last Census will be found in paragraph 8 hereafter.

DETAILS AND GENERAL PROCEDURE OF PRESENT ENUMERATION.

2. The Chairman of the Aden Settlement was appointed as the Officer in Charge Census Operations and commenced work in the beginning of June 1930; Mr. W. H. B. Wight, who was Acting as Chairman, was the Officer in Charge Census Operations until 20th October 1930, when Lieutenant Colonel D. S. Johnston, R.E., took over charge. In the beginning of the Census Operations a house to house visit was made to ensure that the numbering was in order. The numbers of the houses were actually taken from the Assessment Register for each section. The general Village Register was then prepared and a complete list of the various divisions of Aden and its dependencies was shown therein. In it was also shown the names of Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. All the sections of Aden and its dependencies were divided into blocks, 50 houses on the average going to a block in the Crater, Maalla and Tawahi Divisions and 100 houses on the average going to a block in Shaikh Othman. The blocks were grouped into Circles and the circles into Charges. Their numbers and the manner in which they were divided are shown below :—

Crater—Circle No. 1—one supervisor sections A, C & E—No. of Enumerators 22.

Crater—Circle No. 1—one supervisor sections B, D & F—No. of Enumerators 24.

Maalla—Circle No. 1—one supervisor section Maalla—8 Enumerators.

Tawahi and Steamer Point—Circle No. 1—one supervisor sections Tawahi and Steamer Point—12 Enumerators.

Military Limits—Circles Nos. 1, 2 & 3—No. of supervisors 3—Enumerators 13.

Port Limits—Circles Nos. A, B, C & D—three supervisors—No. of Enumerators 13.

Perim—Circles Nos. 1 & 2—one supervisor—No. of Enumerators 6.

Shaikh Othman—Circle No. 1—One supervisor—Shaikh Othman—28 Enumerators.

One Charge Superintendent was appointed to supervise the Census Operations of each of the following Divisions :—

Crater	Charges A & B
Maalla, Tawahi and Steamer Point	Charge C
Shaikh Othman	" D
Military	" E
Port Limits	" F
Perim	" G

Special steps were taken for the enumeration of the Police, Jail Convicts, and Hospital patients by the Heads of those Departments. Special steps were also taken for the enumeration of the entire houseless population of the Crater, Maalla, Tawahi and Shaikh Othman Divisions. The numbers of Charges, Circles and Blocks are shown below :—

Charges	7
Circles	14
Blocks	126

All the charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators were engaged from Government and Local Fund Offices. One paid man was engaged to do the Office work. All supervisors and enumerators were shown the necessary details of their work. As the schedules were filled in, they were checked. The only exception was in the case of the enumeration of the houseless people and of the Port

population, which took place on the final night of the Census. No dislocation of Census work was caused owing to the unavoidable absence of enumerators, on the final night, as there were sufficient enumerators on reserve. The date of the final Census did not coincide with any holiday. All enumerators went out as soon as it was dark to check the final enumeration. New comers and newly born children were added to the list and the names of persons who were absent on the night of the 26th February 1931 were struck off the list. The next morning, all enumerators, supervisors and charge superintendents met together. The total of blocks were checked by the enumerators and supervisors. All Census Officers worked willingly and the totals were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner at Simla and to the Provincial Superintendent at Poona on the 27th February 1931, i.e. on the day after the Census night. Special care was taken so that the Provisional totals showing the number of occupied houses, males, females and total population should be as accurate as possible and the final recorded result only varied from the provisional totals as shown below :—

PROVISIONAL TOTALS.

Number of occupied houses	Males	Females
6,170	31,657	19,152

FINAL RECORDED RESULTS.

Number of occupied houses	Males	Females
6,128	32,345	19,133

The increase in the number of males was due to the fact that a second and further enumeration of the Shipping from the 26th February 1931 to 15th March 1931 of the Ports of Aden and Perim was taken. The final recorded results as regards the number of occupied houses and females show a variation of .7 per cent. and .1 per cent. only. The total number of Census Officers employed was 210 or .4 per cent. of the finally recorded population. Owing to the large number of houseless people in Aden, 58 Census Officers were employed in enumerating them on the night of the final Census. 35 clerks were kept as reserve men and 19 Interpreters were employed to assist the enumerators when the houseless people were enumerated.

STATISTICS DECIDED ON.

3. Information regarding Aden is printed in the form of a separate volume. After correspondence with the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Poona, it has been decided to print the following tables :—

Imperial Tables Nos. I, II, III, VI, VII, IX, X, XIII, XV, Part I, XVI, XIX and XX.

In addition to the above, Special Tables Nos. 1, 2, 3, Register A and the Summary of Aden Settlement Census of 1931 have also been prepared and printed.

TABULATION OF RESULTS.

4. An Abstraction Office was opened on the 23rd March 1931, and three temporary whole-time clerks were engaged in copying, sorting and preparing the Census Tables. Four half-time checkers, one half-time supervisor and one half-time Deputy Superintendent were appointed to check and supervise the Census Abstraction and Tabulation Work. The above arrangements were sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 6804 III-dated the 21st April 1931, General Department. Only one change was made in the personnel of the checkers. There was practically no change from the procedure of 1921. The first thing done was to copy out all particulars regarding Abstraction on to a slip 2"×4½". Different coloured slips were used for different religions. Civil condition and Sex were shown by symbols of different shapes. The rest of the details such as age, caste, occupation, birth-place, language, literacy, knowledge of English and infirmities had to be written up in pencil. The copying and checking was completed by the end of June 1931. Sorting was then commenced. Pigeon-holes were provided and slips were arranged therein in accordance with the details required for each table. Bundles of a hundred were tied up in many cases and the requisite figures were inserted on

Sorters' Tickets which were printed locally. A good and continuous check was exercised and the sorters could not conceal or destroy any slips owing to the fact that the totals of all sections, blocks, circles and charges were always checked with the totals of Register A. This Register is the most important of all the Tables and mistakes were at once detected. Nothing extraordinary took place when the sorting, preparation and checking of Tables was in progress. All this work was finished by the end of October 1931.

Cost.

5. The cost of the present Census has been Rs. 6,133 as compared with Rs. 4,718 in that of 1921. This cost is shared in equal proportions between Government and the Aden Settlement Fund. The increase is due partly to the cost of printing and partly to the increased cost of Travelling Allowances.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NEXT CENSUS.

6. The following suggestions may be of use to the Officer who may be placed in charge of the next Census Operations :—

Preliminary and Final Enumeration.

The general arrangements should be more or less on the same lines as the present Census. The work should commence early in June and all necessary details as for example, the numbering of houses should be completed in August or September at the latest. The personnel of the Census and other details should be settled before January so as to be ready for the Census to be taken in February or March of the next year. Care should be taken to employ as many men as possible who have worked in the present Census who may be in Aden at that time. The present supervisors and enumerators should be employed if they are still available.

Census Abstraction—Copyists and Sorters.

In the present Census three copyists and sorters were employed and it is recommended that they should again be employed if their services are available at the time of the next Census. They should be whole-time men.

Checkers.

In the present as well as in the previous Census, men in the permanent employ of the Aden Settlement were working half-time only. This work requires careful supervision and was done under some difficulty.

Supervisor.

The Officer should be a full-time man and if this suggestion is adopted in the future, a lot of time will be saved and the Census Abstraction Work will be finished soon. He should carry on all correspondence, keep charge of all records and supervise the working of the checkers as soon as the Census Abstraction Tables are checked.

Deputy Superintendent of Census.

This Officer should also be a full-time Officer and should devote his whole time to Census Work from the beginning of June up to the date when the Census Abstraction Work is completed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

7. My thanks are due to the whole population of Aden both Civil and Military and to the Police for their hearty co-operation and help during the time of the Census. No trouble of any kind arose and this is no doubt due to the tact exercised by the enumerators in paying their house to house visits. Among the actual workers the name of Khan Saheb E. R. Kanga, Deputy Superintendent of Census for Aden, should be mentioned. His experience gained in the two previous Censuses and his whole-hearted devotion to duty in the present one were invaluable. He was entirely responsible to me for the whole of the Census Work from the beginning to the end. The present Census went off very smoothly. The Census work was done very efficiently and this was entirely due to his hard work and excellent supervision.

The following gentlemen also rendered material help and great praise is due to them for their co-operation in the actual enumeration :—

1. Mr. Fred B. Taylor	..	Superintendent Charge C.
2. K. B. Pestonjee B. Mehta	..	" " A & B.
3. Mr. Shapurji Sorabji	..	Supervisor " A.
4. Mr. Saeed Moosa	..	" " B.
5. Mr. F. M. Mehta	..	" " C—Maalla.
6. Mr. G. N. Sopariwalla	..	" " C—Tawahi.
7. Mr. S. Ahmed Hydershaw	..	" " D—Shaikh Othman.
8. Mr. Ali Saeed Habashi	..	Census Clerk and General Assistant.
9. Mr. Abdul Khalek Ismail	..	Enumerator.
10. Mr. Ali Murshed	..	"
11. Mr. Hakim Mirajuddin	..	"
12. Mr. Abdul Gafoor Mohamed Amin	..	"

Amongst those who worked in the Census Abstraction Office, the following gentlemen worked very hard and satisfactorily :—

1. Mr. Abdul Rehman Nowroji.
2. Mr. Shapurji Sorabji.
3. Mr. Saeed Moosa.
4. Mr. Ali Saeed Habashi.
5. Mr. Syed Anwar Ali.
6. Mr. Saeed Salem Ba Madhaf.
7. Mr. Mohamed Darwish.

Lastly I wish especially to mention the Military, the Aden Police and the Port Authorities ; it was owing to the tactful help given by the Military and the Aden Police that there was no disturbance of any kind.

GENERAL RESULTS.

8. The population of Aden is concentrated in well-defined and separate areas. Additional Tables are therefore prepared which will be found immediately after this report and before the Standard Tables. Special Table I gives the results of the present and past Censuses in some details. Special Tables Nos. II and III are also interesting from a statistical point of view. Special Table No. IV which is printed for the first time gives to the reader a very comprehensive idea of the population of the various Divisions of Aden as well as of the Sections of the Divisions. In this Special Table, the numbers of the principal communities of Aden are also shown but the population of the Ports of Aden and Perim is not shown for obvious reasons. From Special Table I, it will be seen that the population counted in 1931 amounted to 51,478 made up as follows :—

Place.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of females to males ; 1 to
Crater	12,547	8,836	21,383	1·4
Maalla	2,191	1,414	3,605	1·5
Tawahi and St. Point	5,202	2,300	7,502	2·3
Port	2,740	136	2,876	20
Total in civil limits in Fortress	22,680	12,686	35,366	1·8
Shaikh Othman and hamlets	6,712	5,455	12,167	1·2
Total in civil limits in Aden Settlement	29,392	18,141	47,533	1·6
Military	1,527	454	1,981	3·3
Total in Fortress	24,207	13,140	37,347	1·8
Total in Settlement	30,919	18,595	49,514	1·7
Perim	1,426	538	1,964	2·7
Grand Total	32,345	19,133	51,478	1·7

The high percentage of males to females even among the Civil population is noticeable and the reason is that many people who come to work in Aden leave their families either in the Hinterland or in Somaliland or wherever their homes may be. It is satisfactory to notice from Special Table No. 3 that the number of the "Houseless" population is steadily decreasing. These people are immigrant coolies, labourers and beggars. A remarkable feature is the great decrease of the houseless population in Tawahi and Hedjuff from 1,796 to 518.

Among the Civil population in the whole of Aden there was an increase of 2,648 as compared with the population of 1921; the figures being 47,533 in 1931 and 44,885 in 1921. The main increase in the population was at Crater, Maalla, Port, Shaikh Othman, Imad, Hiswa and Little Aden whereas Tawahi showed a slight decrease in the population. One noticeable feature is the great decrease in the population of the Cantonment and Military; the figures being 4,182 in 1911, 8,147 in 1921 and only 1,981 in 1931. The decrease is due to the reduction of troops in Aden and Cantonment in 1931. 1921 was rather an exceptional period due to the War and the reduction from 1911 is much less.

D. S. JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Aden Settlement,
In Charge Census Operations, Aden.

27th February 1932.

Section.	Number of occupied houses.		Males.				Females.				Total population.			
	Consist of													
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Civil														
Crater A	401	441			5,206	2,921			2,571	2,377			5,810	5,300
Crater B	247	264			1,491	1,370			556	701			1,959	2,071
Crater C	122	204			2,111	1,975			1,855	1,821			3,999	3,799
Crater D	250	283			1,973	1,819			1,291	1,210			3,174	3,029
Crater E	238	267			691	743			603	716			1,206	1,459
Crater F	345	410			1,750	2,297			1,385	2,001			3,035	4,301
Crater H			2,119	2,027	1,206	1,120	18	35	9	1	2,184	2,062	1,215	1,121
Crater Total	1,917	1,959	10,829	12,220	12,245	12,517	6,718	7,631	8,183	8,836	17,524	19,851	20,428	21,383
Maalla	127	281	84	1,105	1,050	1,865	602	931	1,163	1,113	1,156	2,136	2,813	3,281
Maalla H. and S. Pt.			291	785	544	294	15	24	22		206	809	566	293
Maalla Barr.														
G. S. H. and S. Pt.					12	10				1			12	31
Maalla Total	327	356	1,145	1,990	2,100	2,191	617	955	1,185	1,414	1,762	2,945	3,391	3,605
Maalla H. and S. Pt.	301	36	174	3,993	1,109	1,981	1,371	1,671	2,125	2,300	5,167	5,624	6,234	6,981
Maalla H. and S. Pt.			1,188	1,110	1,110	116	31	15	2		1,219	1,351	1,452	446
Maalla H. and S. Pt.			106	100	111	72					316	190	311	72
Tawahi, Hedjag and S. Pt. Total	591	306	5,297	5,482	5,903	5,292	1,505	1,658	2,127	2,300	6,702	7,168	8,020	7,502
Port, Maalla	35	7	50	67	69		2	6	11		12	73	109	
Port, Maalla	11		2,778	2,100	1,112	2,710	300	8	69	150	2,871	2,898	1,621	2,876
Fortress														
Maalla Total	2,531	2,311	10,619	12,119	11,691	12,610	8,933	10,290	11,578	12,686	23,901	32,435	33,579	35,366
Sh. Othman	2,212	2,100	3,424	1,917	5,185	5,475	2,716	3,171	4,137	4,731	5,667	6,821	9,922	10,228
Sh. Othman			667	335	100	601	32	3	27	70	599	338	513	473
Sh. Othman Total	2,212	2,100	3,433	1,632	5,971	5,878	2,778	3,177	4,164	4,823	6,266	7,159	10,435	10,701
Maalla H. and S. Pt.														
Maalla H. and S. Pt.	205	202	502	101	150	831	320	370	112	632	682	831	871	1,466
Aden Settlement														
Civil Maalla Total	5,323	5,373	23,916	26,692	23,431	29,392	11,936	13,833	16,451	18,141	35,852	40,525	41,885	47,533
In Cantonment and Military Limits.														
Tawahi and S. Pt.	311	358	1,633	1,283	1,370	959	383	305	358	315	2,116	1,588	1,728	1,304
Crater, Isthmus and Maalla	521		1,675	1,863	2,393		101	290	726		2,076	2,153	3,119	
Fortress Total	835	358	3,308	3,146	3,763	959	784	595	1,084	345	4,192	3,741	4,847	1,304
Khor Maksar	132	111	117	262	591	568	131	150	91	109	151	412	685	677
Sh. Othman	236			29	2,515				70			29	2,615	
Aden Settlement														
Cantonment and Military Total	1,203	111	3,425	3,437	6,899	1,527	918	745	1,248	454	4,343	4,182	8,147	1,981
Outside Settlement					1,388				5				1,393	
Cantonment and Military Total	1,203	5469	3,425	3,437	8,287	1,527	918	745	1,253	454	4,343	4,182	9,540	1,981
Total in the Settlement of Aden	6,531	5,812	27,341	30,139	35,330	30,919	12,854	14,678	17,702	18,595	40,195	44,717	53,032	49,514
Perim	306	286	1,048	1,002	1,676	1,426	188	297	399	538	1,236	1,299	2,075	1,964
Grand Total of the whole population counted	6,837	6,128	28,389	31,141	38,394	32,345	13,042	14,875	18,106	19,133	41,431	46,016	56,500	51,478

* This number includes Daswin Bazar.

† In 1931 the Port was not divided into "Port on land" and "Port afloat".

‡ This includes Tawahi, Steamer Point and Isthmus.

§ In 1931 there were no Cantonments.

Section.							Population in			
							1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Houseless Crater	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,484	2,062	1,215	1,424
„ Maalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	809	566	324
„ Hedjuif	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	190	344	72
„ Tawahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,219	1,354	1,452	446
„ Total Fortress	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,325	4,415	3,577	2,266
„ Shaikh Othman	..	..	..	..	..	..	599	338	513	473
„ Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,924	4,753	4,090	2,739
							(The above are included in the figures that follow).			
Crater	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,524	19,851	20,428	21,383
Maalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,762	2,945	3,391	3,605
Tawahi and Steamer Point	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,702	7,168	8,030	7,502
Port	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,916	2,471	1,730	2,876
Total in Civil limits in the Fortress or Peninsula of Aden proper							28,904	32,435	33,579	35,366
Shaikh Othman	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,266	7,159	10,435	10,701
Imad Hiswa and Little Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	682	831	871	1,466
Total in Civil limits in Aden Settlement							35,852	40,425	44,885	47,533
Cantonment and Military in the Fortress	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,192	3,741	4,847	*1,981
In Shaikh Othman and Khor Maksar	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	441	3,300	..
Total in the Fortress							33,096	36,176	38,426	37,347
Total in Shaikh Othman and Imad Hiswa and Little Aden							7,099	8,431	14,606	12,167
Total in the Settlement of Aden (omitting Perim)							40,195	44,607	53,032	49,514

*NOTE.—There was no Cantonment in Aden in 1931. This figure includes Military in Khor Maksar.

SPECIAL TABLE No. 3.

A to G.

Aden.

Jains.		Parsees.		Christians.		Jews.		Sikhs.		Buddhists.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28	14	70	28	69	30	1,740	1,792	..	..	..	..
29	01	8	5	35	35	70	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	5	4	0	0	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	152	60	204	171	86	35	2	2	25	5	
12	..	2	..	19	4	202	178	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	071	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	1	521	107	..	1	1	..	71	1	
..	..	3	..	145	28	21	9	1	3	1	..	
124	77	243	97	1,762	433	2,135	2,016	5	5	97	6	

Charge No. A.

Jains.		Parsees.		Christians.		Jews.		Sikhs.		Buddhists.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	2	17	5	17	4	102	100	..	..	..	..
14	5	..	..	1	1	214	262	..	..	..	..
3	253	276	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	175	181	..	..	..	..
..	373	305	..	..	..	..
8	7	..	..	1	4	107	72	..	..	..	..
..	345	387	..	..	..	..
..	4	2	18	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	4	19	7	123	163	..	..	..	..
23	14	23	9	44	19	1,730	1,770	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	8	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	32	17	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	40	19	7	7	16	22	..	..	..	..
..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	..	1	..	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	14	70	28	68	30	1,736	1,792	..	..	..	..

For Block No. 17
please see—
Block No. 15—
Charge B.

Charge No. B.

29	19	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4	3	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	..	..	10	30	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
85	61	3	2	32	35	5	..	..	..	..	..

Charge No. B-1001.

[illegible]

Charge No. C.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Charge No. C.

[illegible]

Charge No. D.

..	..	..	..	..	..	90	74	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	31	22	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	21	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	153	139	..	..	..	..

REGISTER A—POPULATION OF BLOCKS

Circle No. 1—

Serial No. of Block.	Name of Revenue Village.	Numbers of occupied houses.	Total Population.			Hindus.		Muslims.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Shalkh Othman, Section B	100	354	375	729	..	..	354	375
7	" " " " " " " " " "	140	347	307	654	..	..	347	307
8	" " " " " " " " " "	120	291	240	531	..	..	291	240
9	" " " " " " " " " "	60	175	196	371	..	..	175	196
10	" " " " " " " " " "	80	170	165	335	..	..	170	165
11	" " " " " " " " " "	89	147	185	332	..	..	147	185
12	" " " " " " " " " "	104	214	179	393	..	..	214	179
13	" " " " " " " " " "	78	108	135	243	..	..	108	135
14	" " " " " " " " " "	19	23	23	46	..	..	23	23
15	" " " " " " " " " "	59	90	85	175	..	..	89	85
Total, Section B		908	1,919	1,890	3,809	..	..	1,918	1,890
16	Shalkh Othman, Section C	86	202	208	408	..	..	202	208
17	" " " " " " " " " "	104	231	245	476	..	..	231	245
18	" " " " " " " " " "	83	164	150	314	..	..	164	150
19	" " " " " " " " " "	81	150	144	300	..	..	137	122
20	" " " " " " " " " "	2	35	10	45	3	3	32	7
Total, Section C		356	783	755	1,538	3	3	766	730
21	Shalkh Othman, Section D	85	272	93	370	2	2	268	98
22	" " " " " " " " " "	70	199	94	293	5	6	190	86
23	" " " " " " " " " "	89	260	163	423	1	..	259	163
24	" " " " " " " " " "	93	255	191	449	..	..	255	191
25	" " " " " " " " " "	102	265	251	510	..	..	260	244
Total, Section D		443	1,251	800	2,051	8	8	1,232	783
26	Shalkh Othman, Section E	51	113	98	211	..	..	99	92
27	" " " " " " " " " "	42	122	130	252	..	..	122	130
28	" " " " " " " " " "	11	235	70	305	10	2	201	62
Total, Section E		104	470	298	768	10	2	422	284
29	Shalkh Othman, Houseboats .. ..	..	403	70	473	..	..	401	70
30	Imad	40	93	79	172	..	..	93	79
31	Miswa	64	154	142	296	..	..	153	142
32	Little Aden	158	587	411	998	3	..	583	411
Grand Total		2,582	6,712	5,455	12,167	24	13	8,463	5,280

Circle No. 1—

1	Steamer Point	50	123	38	161	..	..	75	38
2	" " " " " " " " " "	21	133	21	154	..	..	16	13
3	" " " " " " " " " "	31	52	29	81	1	..	45	22
4	" " " " " " " " " "	31	83	28	111	2	..	47	18
5	" " " " " " " " " "	43	82	24	106	..	..	49	16
6	" " " " " " " " " "	30	58	27	85	4	4	35	17
7	" " " " " " " " " "	48	89	63	152	2	3	87	60
8	" " " " " " " " " "	47	238	40	278	6	..	44	27
9	" " " " " " " " " "	23	61	42	103	..	..	..	..
10	" " " " " " " " " "	25	40	33	73	..	..	37	27
11	" " " " " " " " " "	27	276	3	279	..	..	116	3
12	" " " " " " " " " "	23	45	36	81	2	2	42	33
13	" " " " " " " " " "	61	247	70	317	5	5	241	64
Total		469	1,527	454	1,981	22	14	834	338

Circle No. 1—

1	Port and Seagolng .. ..	..	170	..	170	..	..	169	..
2	" " " " " " " " " "	..	650	..	650	..	..	650	..
3	" " " " " " " " " "	..	120	..	120	23	..	101	..
4	" " " " " " " " " "	..	1,791	136	1,927	124	10	1,072	16
Grand Total .. ..		..	2,740	136	2,876	147	10	1,992	16

Circle No. 1—

1	Perlm	50	273	105	378	2	2	227	81
2	" " " " " " " " " "	98	569	151	720	2	..	564	151
3	" " " " " " " " " "	48	101	79	183	..	..	104	79
4	" " " " " " " " " "	67	151	151	305	..	..	154	151
5	" " " " " " " " " "	23	79	35	114	..	..	78	31
6	Seagolng Vessels .. ..	..	247	17	264	5	..	119	..
Grand Total		286	1,428	538	1,966	9	2	1,248	495

Charge No. D—contd.

[illegible]

Charge No. E (Military Limits).

..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	117	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	34	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	33	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	188	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	61	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	671	102	..	..	..	..	..	..

Charge No. F (Part Limits).

..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	1	518	107	..	1	1	..	71	1	..
..	..	8	1	521	107	..	1	1	..	71	1	..

Charge No. G (Perim).

..	..	3	..	22	10	18	9	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	122	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	3	..	145	28	21	9	1	3	1	..	..

SPECIAL SUMMARY OF ADEN

Name of Section.	No. of occupied houses.	Registered	Un-registered.	Europeans.		Arabs.		Somalis.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Section A	111	4,792	308	13	19	675	309	14	15
.. B	264	1,903	164	1	1	616	194	41	16
.. C	299	1,423	376	..	..	1,613	1,452	133	217
.. D	244	2,547	142	..	..	1,596	936	137	146
.. E	257	1,119	49	15	1	385	309	65	122
.. F (including Hawala Hamar)	160	4,029	262	..	..	1,104	849	252	249
Crater Houseless			1,421	..	..	1,250	1	91	..
Total of Crater, etc.	1,533	13,123	3,260	39	21	7,159	5,014	723	765
Maadla	246	2,156	1,095	..	..	1,390	721	221	444
.. Houseless		4	239	..	..	250	..	13	..
.. Gate Houseless			71	..	..	30	..	..	1
Total of Maadla, etc.	246	2,160	1,315	..	..	1,670	721	267	445
Hudjed Houseless			72	..	..	71	..	1	..
Tawahl and Ist. Nima	556	4,973	2,011	136	11	3,118	1,190	374	378
Tawahl Houseless			116	..	..	373	..	71	..
Total of Tawahl, etc.	556	4,973	2,529	136	11	3,583	1,190	448	378
SHAIKH OTHMAN.									
Section A	181	1,213	309	..	..	850	829	9	23
.. B	206	2,790	1,019	..	..	1,782	1,653	72	150
.. C	354	1,034	509	..	..	713	650	1	7
.. D	448	1,233	412	..	..	1,166	743	16	8
.. E	104	374	391	17	4	370	261	3	3
S. O. Houseless			471	..	..	393	70	6	..
Total of S. O., etc.	1,300	6,635	4,016	17	4	5,233	4,277	110	190
Imad	69		172	..	..	91	79	..	..
Hilawa	61		290	1	..	153	142	..	..
Little Aden	157		993	..	..	375	409	7	2
Total of Imad, etc.	287		1,465	1	..	821	630	7	2
Military	169	1,766	215	..	..	521	260	201	131
Perlim	283	1,550	150	16	7	834	391	215	70
GRAND TOTAL	6,123	35,287	13,051	229	46	19,850	11,453	2,065	1,981

N.B.—In this statement the population of the

SETTLEMENT CENSUS OF 1931.

INDIANS.						Jews.		Military.		Miscellaneous Anglo-Indians, Chinese, Native Christians, etc.		TOTAL.		TOTAL POPULA- TION.
Muslims.		Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, etc.		Parsees.										
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
6	3	420	232	28	9	1,730	1,770	..	..	1	..	2,923	2,377	5,300
383	251	290	263	3	2	5	..	..	..	31	34	1,370	701	2,071
115	62	21	15	10	19	10	22	..	..	7	7	1,675	1,824	3,799
152	127	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,819	1,210	3,029
274	276	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	743	716	1,456
685	851	65	60	5	3	3	1	..	..	3	..	2,297	2,064	4,301
21	..	1	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	1,420	4	1,424
1,836	1,663	922	633	78	33	1,825	1,793	..	..	42	41	12,547	8,888	21,883
229	231	14	8	5	3	1	..	..	..	6	6	1,868	1,418	3,281
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	..	263
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1	31
329	231	13	8	5	3	1	..	..	..	8	6	2,191	1,414	3,605
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	72
523	303	131	68	152	60	84	36	..	..	183	166	4,884	2,300	6,984
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	446	..	446
523	393	134	68	152	60	88	35	..	..	183	160	5,202	2,360	7,502
30	20	..	..	..	..	132	139	..	..	..	..	1,047	1,016	2,057
61	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,919	1,806	3,809
40	37	3	1	..	..	19	22	..	..	..	..	788	755	1,543
56	32	10	8	1	..	8	9	..	..	..	..	1,251	806	2,051
10	20	10	2	..	..	21	8	..	..	..	..	476	298	708
2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	403	70	473
241	161	23	13	1	..	202	178	..	..	1	..	5,878	4,823	10,701
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	79	172
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	142	298
1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	587	411	968
1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	884	832	1,468
19	7	22	14	..	..	..	..	671	102	..	..	1,527	454	1,981
78	33	6	5	3	..	21	9	..	..	6	4	1,176	521	1,700
2,927	2,435	1,623	641	246	98	2,185	2,045	671	102	218	211	29,358	18,986	48,338

Indians Males — Females
 4,196 — 3,172
 7,382

Port of Aden and Perim is not included.

IMPERIAL TABLE I.
AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

District or State.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.			POPULATION.								
				Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
							Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Aden ..	50	Aden ..	..	3,280	1,280	..	47,347	37,317	..	21,207	21,207	..	13,140	13,140	..
		Shakh Ottoman ..	..	2,562	2,562	..	12,167	12,167	..	6,712	6,712	..	5,155	5,155	..
		Yefim Idahel ..	..	280	280	..	1,961	1,961	..	1,126	1,126	..	538	538	..
		Grand Total ..	..	6,124	4,124	..	51,478	51,478	..	32,345	32,345	..	19,133	19,133	..

Note. - Aden Cantonment was abolished in 1929

IMPERIAL TABLE II.
VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST FIFTY YEARS.

District or State	Persons						Variation increase (+) decrease (—).					Net variation in period 1881—1931 Increase (+) decrease (—)
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921 to 1911	1911 to 1901	1901 to 1891	1891 to 1881		
Aden	51,478	36,500	40,165	41,974	44,079	44,800	+5,022	+10,535	+2,191	-105	+9,210	+10,018

District or State	Males						Females					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
Aden ..	32,345	24,301	31,290	30,530	30,914	22,735	19,133	18,106	14,875	13,444	13,165	12,125

IMPERIAL TABLE III.
CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

District or State.	Total number of inhabited towns and villages.	Population.	Under 500		500-1,000		1,000-2,000		2,000-5,000		5,000-10,000		10,000-20,000		20,000-50,000		50,000-100,000		100,000 and over		Encampments, Boat and Railway Population unclassified.
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.			
Aden ..	3	51,478	..	..	..	..	1	1,904	..	..	..	..	1	12,167	1	37,317	..	..	..	..	Nil.

IMPERIAL TABLE VI.

ADEN.

BIRTH PLACE.

Birth Place.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population ..	51,478	32,345	19,133
A. Total Born in India	29,444	15,566	13,878
I. Total Born in Aden	25,385	12,397	12,988
II. Total Born in Bombay Presidency	1,021	790	231
(i) British Territory	994	770	224
(ii) Bombay States	27	20	7
III. Born in Western India States Agency	862	533	329
IV. Total Born in other Provinces and States in India and India Unspecified. ..	2,176	1,846	330
1. Ajmer Merwara	9	9	....
2. Assam	144	141	3
3. Baluchistan	1	1	....
4. Bengal	635	625	10
5. Bihar and Orissa	4	4	....
6. Burma	19	14	5
7. Central Provinces and Berar	14	14	....
8. Delhi	3	3	....
9. Madras	52	42	10
10. North West Frontier Province	24	24	....
11. Punjab	247	210	37
12. United Provinces	152	100	52
13. Baroda	103	90	13
14. Gwalior	1	1	....
15. Hyderabad	9	8	1
16. Jammu and Kashmir	5	5	....
17. Mysore	21	18	3
18. Rajputana	13	12	1
19. India Unspecified	484	350	134
20. French and Portugal Settlements in India	236	175	61
B. Born in Asia	17,301	13,527	3,774
I. Within British Dominions	20	16	4
(i) Ceylon	17	16	1
(ii) Straits Settlements and Malaya	3	....	3
II. Outside British Dominions	17,281	13,511	3,770
(i) Afghanistan	5	4	1
(ii) China	54	47	7
(iii) Arabia	17,222	13,460	3,762
C. Born in Europe	1,593	1,362	231
(i) United Kingdom and Ireland	1,260	1,069	191
(ii) Continental Europe	331	293	38
(iii) Europe Unspecified	2	....	2
D. Born in Africa	3,079	1,860	1,219
I. Within British Dominions	550	241	309
(i) Cape Colony	14	10	4
(ii) Mauritius	1	1	....
(iii) Transval	1	1	....
(iv) Uganda	1	1	....
(v) Zanzibar	7	4	3
(vi) Berbera	526	224	302
II. Outside British Dominions i.e. Mozambiques	2,518	1,614	904
III. Africa Unspecified	11	5	6
E. Born in America	56	29	27
I. Within British Dominions	53	28	25
(i) British Guiana	19	9	10
(ii) Elsewhere	34	19	15
II. Outside British Dominions (United States)	3	1	2
F. Born in Australasia (Australia)	5	1	4

IMPERIAL TABLE VII.

ADEN.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

A—All Religions.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	542	291	251	542	291	251	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	848	464	384	895	464	431	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	895	454	441	895	454	441	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	906	475	431	935	475	460	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	901	414	487	901	414	487	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total 0-5	3,172	2,136	2,036	4,171	2,136	2,035	1	..	1	..	..	..
5-10	4,848	2,504	2,344	4,828	2,504	2,324	17	8	9	3	2	1
10-15	4,459	2,375	2,084	4,455	2,376	2,079	165	79	86	6	..	6
15-20	4,876	2,607	2,269	4,591	2,552	2,039	1,226	421	805	57	4	53
20-25	6,464	4,162	2,302	5,257	2,742	2,515	3,039	1,335	1,704	168	35	133
25-30	6,899	4,501	2,398	5,251	2,903	2,348	4,329	2,591	1,735	259	97	162
30-35	5,751	3,162	2,589	4,181	2,144	2,037	4,259	2,834	1,425	341	74	267
35-40	4,440	2,101	2,339	3,014	1,516	1,498	3,477	2,492	985	349	93	256
40-45	3,526	1,625	1,901	2,095	1,090	1,005	2,641	1,938	703	490	91	399
45-50	2,154	1,019	1,135	1,187	614	573	1,542	1,205	337	425	73	352
50-55	1,824	1,089	735	147	94	53	1,145	911	234	342	83	459
55-60	661	394	267	58	31	27	400	342	58	226	29	197
60-65	513	451	62	75	46	29	419	356	63	319	49	270
65-70	199	94	105	10	6	4	92	80	12	97	8	89
70 and over	479	184	295	24	13	11	150	127	23	197	39	153
Age not returned	22	20	2	15	15	..	5	5	..	2	..	2
Total	51,478	32,515	19,133	25,060	16,874	8,186	22,907	14,794	8,113	3,511	677	2,834

B—Hindu.

0-1	27	14	13	27	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	54	32	22	54	32	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	33	16	17	33	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	53	32	21	53	32	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	24	7	17	24	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	198	101	95	198	101	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	189	87	102	184	85	99	4	2	2	1	..	1
10-15	122	77	45	111	71	40	11	6	5	..	..	..
15-20	133	78	55	82	47	35	80	31	49	1	..	1
20-25	225	140	85	52	46	6	163	92	76	5	2	3
25-30	173	118	57	27	21	6	144	94	50	2	1	1
30-35	105	120	45	11	10	1	143	103	40	6	2	4
35-40	118	92	26	5	4	1	109	87	22	4	1	3
40-45	119	93	26	5	3	2	105	82	23	9	8	1
45-50	51	43	8	..	..	..	45	41	4	6	2	4
50-55	55	45	10	2	1	1	45	41	4	8	3	5
55-60	15	14	1	1	..	1	10	10	..	4	4	..
60-65	12	11	1	1	..	..	9	8	1	2	2	..
65-70	6	3	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	3
70 and over	4	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	2
Age not returned	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	1,535	1,021	564	647	390	257	833	608	277	55	25	30

C—Muslim.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	415	220	195	415	220	195	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	694	366	329	694	366	329	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	708	366	342	708	366	342	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	726	375	351	725	375	350	1	..	1	..	..	..
4-5 ..	715	360	355	715	360	355	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	3,258	1,888	1,572	3,257	1,886	1,571	1	..	1	..	..	..
5-10 ..	3,900	2,133	1,827	3,948	2,128	1,820	11	4	7	1	1	..
10-15 ..	3,702	2,501	1,261	3,620	2,436	1,184	136	65	71	6	..	6
15-20 ..	4,124	2,593	1,531	3,021	2,225	796	1,048	364	684	55	4	51
20-25 ..	5,284	3,335	1,949	2,517	2,117	400	2,600	1,188	1,423	158	32	126
25-30 ..	5,892	3,927	1,965	1,861	1,563	208	3,758	2,278	1,482	273	88	185
30-35 ..	4,915	3,342	1,573	992	830	102	3,613	2,449	1,184	310	63	247
35-40 ..	3,785	2,638	1,127	531	445	80	2,632	2,123	800	322	90	232
40-45 ..	2,868	1,881	987	321	245	76	2,108	1,565	543	439	71	368
45-50 ..	1,779	1,139	640	149	112	37	1,236	964	272	394	63	331
50-55 ..	1,478	852	826	114	80	34	885	704	181	479	08	411
55-60 ..	564	318	246	33	21	12	327	270	48	204	18	180
60-65 ..	675	358	317	03	40	23	324	276	48	288	42	246
65-70 ..	169	75	94	8	6	2	74	84	10	87	5	82
70 and over ..	325	155	170	20	18	4	120	101	10	165	36	147
Age not returned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	42,833	28,953	15,885	20,455	13,950	6,505	19,182	12,420	8,782	3,201	583	2,818

D—Jain.

0-1 ..	7	3	4	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	8	3	5	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	8	4	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	10	5	5	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	5	3	2	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	38	18	20	38	18	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	30	18	12	30	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	17	11	8	17	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	20	12	8	11	10	1	0	2	7	..	..	..
20-25 ..	19	12	7	3	3	..	16	9	7	..	..	..
25-30 ..	15	7	8	1	1	..	14	6	8	..	..	..
30-35 ..	15	6	9	1	1	..	14	5	9	..	..	..
35-40 ..	20	14	8	..	..	..	20	14	6	..	..	..
40-45 ..	10	9	1	..	..	..	7	7	..	3	2	1
45-50 ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
50-55 ..	0	6	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	1	1	..
55-60 ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
60-65 ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
65-70 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not returned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	201	124	77	101	62	39	95	58	37	5	4	1

E—Christian.

0-1 ..	11	8	3	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	28	15	11	20	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	35	20	15	35	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	21	11	10	21	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	20	12	8	20	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	113	68	47	113	66	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	110	63	47	109	82	47	1	1	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	02	26	38	60	26	34	2	..	2	..	..	..
15-20 ..	127	87	40	122	85	37	5	2	3	..	..	..
20-25 ..	400	454	36	449	429	20	40	25	15	1	..	1
25-30 ..	350	297	53	234	223	11	114	72	42	2	2	..
30-35 ..	308	220	82	103	86	17	204	139	65	1	1	..
35-40 ..	218	109	40	49	44	5	167	123	44	2	2	..
40-45 ..	184	131	53	48	35	13	131	95	36	5	1	4
45-50 ..	122	104	18	20	17	3	99	85	14	3	2	1
50-55 ..	82	00	13	10	8	2	06	56	10	6	5	1
55-60 ..	26	24	2	1	1	..	21	20	1	4	3	1
60-65 ..	23	20	3	4	4	..	19	16	3	..	..	..
65-70 ..	0	2	4	1	..	1	3	2	1	2	..	2
70 and over ..	4	4	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Age not returned ..	20	20	..	15	15	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,245	1,762	463	1,339	1,102	237	880	844	238	28	18	10

IMPERIAL TABLE VII—contd.

F—Zoroastrian.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	5	3	2	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	6	3	3	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	5	2	3	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	4	3	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	23	13	10	23	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	29	16	13	29	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	15	8	7	15	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	20	5	15	18	5	13	2	..	2	..	..	..
20-25	37	24	13	32	22	10	5	2	3	..	..	..
25-30	43	38	5	34	34	..	9	4	5	..	..	..
30-35	35	26	9	15	14	1	20	12	8	..	..	..
35-40	35	25	10	9	9	..	26	16	10	..	..	..
40-45	29	22	7	4	4	..	24	17	7	1	1	..
45-50	26	23	3	3	3	..	21	19	2	2	1	1
50-55	23	22	1	2	2	..	21	20	1	..	2	..
55-60	15	14	1	2	1	1	11	11	..	2	..	..
60-65	5	4	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	2	..
65-70	9	7	2	1	..	1	4	4	..	1	3	1
70 and over	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
Age not returned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	345	248	97	187	131	56	148	109	39	10	8	2

G—Sikh.

0-1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
30-35	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
35-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
45-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not returned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	5	5	4	1	3	6	4	3	..	..	..

H—Jew.

0-1	76	43	33	76	43	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	110	46	64	110	46	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	105	49	56	105	49	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	116	49	67	116	49	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	133	63	70	133	63	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	540	250	290	540	250	290	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	323	270	253	321	268	253	1	1	..	1	1	..
10-15	473	249	224	458	241	217	15	8	7	..	..	..
15-20	443	223	220	362	203	159	80	20	60	1	..	1
20-25	397	186	211	193	117	79	197	68	129	4	1	3
25-30	364	175	189	85	52	33	267	117	150	12	6	6
30-35	332	174	158	59	33	26	249	133	116	24	8	16
35-40	251	131	120	20	14	6	210	117	91	21	..	21
40-45	305	181	124	16	11	5	253	162	94	33	8	25
45-50	164	98	66	15	9	6	129	84	45	20	5	15
50-55	176	90	86	9	3	6	119	81	38	48	6	42
55-60	42	22	20	1	..	1	30	21	9	11	1	19
60-65	96	56	40	7	1	6	60	50	10	29	5	24
65-70	9	7	2	..	..	..	7	7	1	1	..	1
70 and over	36	23	13	2	1	1	25	22	3	9	..	9
Age not returned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,151	2,135	2,018	2,291	1,203	1,633	1,646	831	753	214	61	173

I—Buddhist.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	6	0	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	4	3	1	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
15-20 ..	9	9	..	7	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
20-25 ..	12	11	1	8	8	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
25-30 ..	30	30	..	9	9	..	21	21	..	..	..	..
30-35 ..	9	7	2	..	..	..	9	7	2	..	..	..
35-40 ..	13	12	1	..	..	..	13	12	1	..	..	..
40-45 ..	9	9	..	1	1	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
45-50 ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
50-55 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
55-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not returned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	103	97	6	38	35	1	67	62	5	..	..	..

IMPERIAL TABLE IX

INFIRMITY.

A person suffering from two or more infirmities has been shown separately under each infirmity, and therefore, in both parts of this table the figures in columns 2 to 4 represent the number of cases and not the actual number of persons.

PART I—Distribution by Age.

ADEN.

Age.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
20-25 ..	9	7	2	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	4	4	..
25-30 ..	9	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	3	3	..
30-35 ..	10	8	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	6	6	..
35-40 ..	14	11	3	2	1	1	2	2	..	7	5	2	3	3	..
40-45 ..	20	20	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	10	10	..	6	6	..
45-50 ..	6	5	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
50-55 ..	15	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	5	2	2	..
55-60 ..	6	4	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	..
60-65 ..	13	9	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	11	7	4	..	..	..
65-70 ..	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	4	..	..	..
70 and over ..	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	6	..	..	..
Total, Aden ..	120	99	31	14	9	5	15	13	2	74	50	24	27	27	..

PART II—Distribution by Unit.

Unit.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aden ..	120	99	31	14	9	5	15	13	2	74	50	24	27	27	..

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

ADEN.

Total Earners	23,988
Total Working Dependants	1,389
Total Non-Working Dependants	26,101
Total Population	51,478

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total All Classes	25,693	22,972	1,016	1,048	341	299	23
	Total Class A—Production of Raw Materials	1,318	962	124	15	31	175	11
	Total Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	1,291	935	124	15	31	175	11
	Total Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	678	340	122	4	31	168	11
	Total Sub-Order 1 (a)—Cultivation	445	187	65	4	11	167	11
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	140	99	47	....	....	....	....
3	Estate Agents and Managers of Government	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
4	Rent collectors, clerks, etc.	13	9	4	....	....	....	....
5	Cultivating owners	226	20	13	4	11	107	11
7	Agricultural labourers	57	56	1	....	....	....	....
	Total Sub-Order 1 (b)—Cultivation of Special Crops: Fruit, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)	103	35	47	....	20	1	....
11	Coffee	75	8	47	....	20	....	....
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	28	27	....	....	....	2	....
	Total Sub-Order 1 (c)—Forestry	80	78	2	....	....	....	....
19	Wood cutters and charcoal burners	80	78	2	....	....	....	....
	Total Sub-Order 1 (d)—Stock Raising	48	40	8	....	....	....	....
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	38	31	4	....	....	....	....
22	Breeders of transport animals	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
23	Herdsmen, Shepherds and breeders of other animals	9	5	4	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 2—Fishing and Hunting	615	595	2	11	....	7	....
27	Fishing and Pearling	615	595	2	11	....	7	....
	Total Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	27	27	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 3—Metallic Minerals	9	9	....	....	....	....	....
34	Other metallic minerals	9	9	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 4—Non-metallic Minerals	18	18	....	....	....	....	....
35	Coal	11	11	....	....	....	....	....
37	Building materials (including stone, materials from cement manufacture and clay)	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Class B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	12,481	12,481	480	372	142	84	10
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry	3,238	3,238	316	189	131	33	7
	Total Order 5—Textiles	453	305	102	8	30	3	5
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	140	119	11	8	....	2	....
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	32	1	....	....	30	1	....
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres	112	24	87	....	....	....	1
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	162	160	2	....	....	....	....
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc. and insufficiently described textile industries	7	1	2	....	....	....	4
	Total Order 6—Hides, Skins and Hard Materials from the Animal Kingdom	42	39	1	....	....	2	....
51	Working in leather	42	39	1	....	....	2	....

TABLE X—*contd.*

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 7—Wood	618	452	88	70	48	10	....
54	Sawyers	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	511	435	....	69	....	10	....
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	132	15	68	1	48	....	....
	Total Order 8—Metals	197	139	2	2	....	4	....
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	126	118	2	2	....	4	....
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	32	32	....	....	....	....	....
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	39	39	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 9—Ceramics	10	10	2	7	....	....	....
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware	16	7	2	7	....	....	....
64	Brick and tile makers	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products properly so called and Analogous	77	73	2	1	....	1	....
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	4	3	....	1	....	....	....
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	71	68	2	....	....	1	....
70	Others	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 11—Food Industries	421	346	49	13	7	4	2
72	Grain parchers, etc.	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
73	Butchers	120	124	....	4	....	1	....
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	11	6	5	....	....	....	....
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers	0	0	....	....	....	....	....
77	Brewers and distillers	7	7	....	....	....	....	....
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco	76	67	1	7	....	1	....
81	Others	183	133	42	2	7	2	2
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet	756	598	67	81	28	4	....
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and dog makers	78	76	....	2	....	....	....
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darters	356	240	45	42	25	4	....
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	12	7	4	....	1	....	....
85	Washing and cleaning	184	156	17	11	....	....	....
86	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	124	117	1	6	....	....	....
87	Other industries connected with the toilet	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries	14	12	2	....	....	....	....
88	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
80	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	11	9	2	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 14—Building Industries	413	398	....	12	1	2	....
00	Lime burners, cement workers: Excavators and well slukers, Stone cutters and dressers; Brick layers and masons: Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	413	398	....	12	1	2	....
	Total Order 15—Construction of means of Transport	35	35	....	....	....	....	....
01	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	27	27	....	....	....	....	....
92	Carriage, cart, paliki, etc., makers and wheelwrights	7	7	....	....	....	....	....
93	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 16—Production and Transmission of Physical Force	60	60	....	....	....	....	....
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power	60	60	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries	779	721	21	15	19	3	....
95	Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc.	12	12	....	....	....	....	....
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc.	24	24	....	....	....	....	....
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	111	111	....	....	....	....	....
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy making, taxidermy, etc.)	11	6	3	1	....	1	....
100	Scavenging	621	568	18	14	19	2	....

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport	0,065	5,923	8	115	4	15	....
	Total Order 18—Transport by Air	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
101	Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 19—Transport by water	4,383	4,335	5	32	4	7	....
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., Ships' brokers, boatmen and tow men	2,036	2,036	6	32	1	7	....
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals including pilots	930	930	....	....	....	....	....
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals	107	107	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road	1,543	1,464	3	73	....	8	....
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	42	42	....	....	....	....	....
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	41	41	....	....	....	....	....
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	612	570	....	37	....	5	....
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	333	332	....	3	....	3	....
109	Palki, etc., bearers and owners	6	6	....	....	....	....	....
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	103	105	3	....	....	....	....
111	Porters and messengers	351	318	....	33	....	....	....
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail	40	39	....	1	....	....	....
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	32	31	....	1	....	....	....
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	8	8	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 22—Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services	93	84	....	9	....	....	....
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	93	84	....	9	....	....	....
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade	3,590	3,320	156	68	7	36	3
	Total Order 23—Banks Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance	55	49	....	2	....	3	1
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	55	49	....	2	....	3	1
	Total Order 24—Brokerage, Commission and Export	361	316	26	8	2	9	....
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	361	316	26	8	2	9	....
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	120	112	6	1	....	1	....
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk hair and other textiles	120	112	6	1	....	1	....
	Total Order 26—Trade in skins, Leather and Furs	38	37	1	....	....	....	....
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, leathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these	38	37	1	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	3	2	....	....	....	1	....
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)	2	1	....	....	....	1	....
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	5	5	....	....	....	....	....
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	5	5	....	....	....	....	....

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
124	Trade in pottery, bricks, and tiles	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products ..	19	17	1	....	....	1	....
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc ..	19	17	1	....	....	1	....
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc. ..	876	846	14	13	1	2	....
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, and ice ..	18	16	1	....	....	1	....
127	Owners and Managers of Hotels, Cooks shops Savals, etc. (and employees)	628	616	6	5	....	1	....
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs	230	214	7	8	1	....	....
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuffs ..	865	763	77	14	2	8	1
129	Grain and pulse dealers	23	16	7	....	....	....	....
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices ..	174	158	4	10	....	2	....
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry ..	102	56	39	4	2	1	....
132	Dealers in animals for food	21	18	3	....	....	....	....
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	22	22	....	....	....	4	1
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	412	397	10	....	....	1	....
135	Dealers in tobacco	111	96	14	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	21	19	2	....	....	....	....
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	21	19	2	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture	11	5	5	....	....	1	....
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtain and beddings ..	10	4	5	....	....	1	....
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 35—Trade in Building Materials ..	2	12	....	....	....	....	....
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials)	12	12	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 36—Trade in Means of Transport ..	17	14	....	3	....	....	....
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc.	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	9	9	....	....	....	....	....
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	5	2	....	3	....	....	....
	Total Order 37—Trade in Fuel	30	15	9	1	2	3	....
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung ..	30	15	9	1	2	3	....
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	73	73	....	....	....	....	....
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ..	6	6	....	....	....	....	....
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	62	62	....	....	....	....	....
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	5	5	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Order 39—Trade of other Sorts	1,033	1,034	15	26	..	7	1
150	General store-keepers, and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	766	729	5	25	....	7	....
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)	316	291	10	1	....	....	1
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets)	1	1	....	....	....	....	....

IMPERIAL TABLE XIII—contd.

G—Sikh.

Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—5	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
5—10	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
10—15	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
15—20 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	6	4	2	5	4	1	1	..	1	4	3	1
Total	10	5	5	5	4	1	5	1	4	4	3	1

H—Jew.

0—5	540	230	290	..	..	..	540	250	290	..	..	..
5—10	523	270	253	12	6	6	511	264	247	3	3	..
10—15	473	249	224	49	41	8	424	208	216	21	17	4
15—20	443	223	220	70	54	16	373	160	204	30	19	11
20 and over ..	2,172	1,143	1,029	514	463	49	1,658	676	980	185	152	33
Total	4,151	2,135	2,016	645	566	79	3,506	1,569	1,937	239	191	48

I—Buddhist.

0—5	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
5—10	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
10—15	4	3	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
15—20	9	9	..	6	6	..	3	3	..	6	6	..
20 and over ..	82	78	4	52	52	..	30	26	4	16	16	..
Total	103	97	6	59	59	..	44	38	6	22	22	..

IMPERIAL TABLE XV.

PART I--LANGUAGE.

Language.	All Religions.			Hindu.			Muslim.			Jain.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Population ..	61,478	32,346	10,133	1,685	1,021	504	42,838	26,953	15,885	201	124	77
Group A. (Indian Languages) ..	8,002	5,454	3,148	1,685	1,021	564	6,303	3,936	2,367	201	124	77
Kannarese ..	21	17	4	7	4	3	2	1	1	..	..	..
Pashto ..	42	42	..	..	..	..	42	42	..	..	..	..
Balochi ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Sindhi ..	1	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
Marathi ..	203	105	98	153	75	78	12	9	3	..	..	..
Konkani ..	205	171	34	11	6	5	120	116	10	..	..	..
Western Hindi ..	4,916	2,893	2,053	77	61	16	4,845	2,800	2,036	..	..	..
Punjabii ..	177	144	33	19	11	8	140	129	20	..	..	..
Gujarati ..	2,618	1,702	916	1,291	817	447	777	482	205	201	124	77
Tamil ..	18	11	4	12	9	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
Telugu ..	8	5	3	6	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
Bengali ..	356	354	2	6	5	1	339	338	1	..	..	..
Burmese ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanskrit ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group B. (Asiatic Languages) ..	36,330	22,815	13,516	..	..	..	32,151	20,617	11,534	..	..	..
Arabic ..	33,483	21,272	12,211	..	..	..	32,081	20,572	11,509	..	..	..
Persian ..	50	33	17	..	..	..	50	33	17	..	..	..
Hebrew ..	2,671	1,396	1,275	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
Armenian ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singhalese ..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkish ..	13	9	4	..	..	..	12	8	4	..	..	..
Japanese ..	72	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayan ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Chinese ..	32	27	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group C. (European Languages) ..	2,108	1,660	448	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
English ..	1,400	1,181	306	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Greek (Romeo) ..	83	55	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian ..	189	177	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French ..	14	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spanish ..	30	19	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese ..	220	160	60	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dutch ..	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German ..	47	43	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group D. (African Languages) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somali ..	4,438	2,416	2,022	..	..	..	4,332	2,393	1,981	..	..	..

Zoroastrian.			Christian.			Sikh.			Jew.			Buddhist.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
345	248	97	2,245	1,762	483	10	5	5	4,151	2,135	2,016	103	97	6
345	248	97	119	98	21	10	5	5	36	21	17	1	1	..
..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	33	21	17	..	..	..
..	65	49	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23	22	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	0	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
345	248	97	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	10	..	..	..	..	4,067	2,092	1,975	102	96	6
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1,400	608	702	..	..	..
..
..	2,667	1,304	1,273	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	71	1
..
..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	19	5
..	2,060	1,636	424	..	..	..	46	22	24	..	..	..
..	1,486	1,182	304	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
..	63	55	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	186	175	11	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
..	14	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	39	10	20	..	..	..
..	228	168	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	47	43	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	56	16	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RELIGION.

—	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSLIM.			JAIN.			ZOROASTRIAN.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aden ..	51,478	32,345	19,133	1,585	1,021	564	42,838	20,953	15,885	201	124	77	345	248	97

— 1	POPULATION.			CHRISTIAN.			SIKH.			JEW.			BUDDHIST.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Aden ..	51,478	32,345	19,133	2,245	1,762	483	10	5	5	4,151	2,135	2,016	103	97	6

ADEN.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RACES AND ANTIPO-INDIANS: BY RACE AND AGE.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ADEN.

SUMMARY FIGURES FOR DISTRICTS.

District or State.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION 1931.			POPULATION 1921.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION		NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE IN		DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.			
										HINDU.		MUSLIM.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.		1921—1931	1911—1921	1931	1921	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Aden ..	80	51,478	22,315	10,133	56,500	—0	+22	643	706	1,021	504	26,053	15,885

District or State.	Area in square miles.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION— <i>contd.</i>											
		JAIN.		ZOROASTRIAN.		CHRISTIAN.		JEW.		SIKH.		BUDDHIST.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Aden ..	80	124	77	248	07	1,762	483	2,135	2,016	5	5	97	6

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931

COORG

IMPERIAL SERIES, VOLUME XIII

THE REPORT AND TABLES

INTRODUCTION.

THE Province of Coorg is a picturesque highland occupying the summits and the eastern and western slopes of the Western Ghats, clothed with primeval forests or grassy glades and broken by but few cultivated valleys. It is bounded on the west by South Kanara, on the south-west and south by Malabar and on the north and east by the Mysore State. The lofty barrier range of the Western Ghats, forms the continuous western frontier, with its highest peaks the Thadiandamole 5,729 feet and the Pushpagiri 5,620 feet above the sea. The main drainage of the country is towards the east. The largest river is the Kaveri, which, with its principal tributaries, the Hemavati, Laksmathirtha, Kakkabe and Suvarnavati, flows in the easterly direction and strikes the Mysore frontier near Sirangala. The Barapolae is the only river worthy of name, which flows westward and passes into the district of Malabar.

2. The general supervision of the census operations in Coorg was, according to the practice followed since 1891, entrusted to the Census Superintendent of Madras. But, the report for the second time was written by a local officer, the statistics having been tabulated in Mangalore, which is one of the abstraction offices of the Madras Presidency. The suggestion to set up an abstraction office in Coorg was abandoned on account of the prohibitive cost. It is a matter for regret that even the proposal to depute a few clerks from this Province to help the abstraction office did not materialise with the result that it has not been found possible either to reconcile some discrepancies in figures or to offer reasonable explanations on these points. For example, it is seen in Imperial Table VIII, that there are 7 married persons among Coorgs and 2 among Gaudas, below the age of 6 years, though marriages at such an early age are absolutely unknown among these communities. The lack of information in such individual cases comes in the way of verification of the facts. It is not possible to offer any explanation for the reduction by nearly one-half in the Lingayet population. In spite of the special precautions taken during enumeration to exclude Jama Coorgs, who are not Coorgs by race, but are Vokkaligas holding land on Jama tenure, it is seen that some Jama Coorgs—Vokkaligas—have been shown as Coorgs this time also; this has resulted in a somewhat inaccurate estimation of the population of Coorgs. Anyhow, this year's figures may be said to denote fairly accurately the population of the Coorgs. Again, while the actual Yerava population has been shown as 12,810, the number of persons returned as speaking the Yerava language is 10,026, and it is extremely difficult to offer any satisfactory explanation for this discrepancy. To ensure the correctness of the statistics and to facilitate the reconciliation of discrepancies, I commend once again the suggestion to depute at least one intelligent clerk from Coorg to the abstraction office in future. If the clerk sent to the abstraction office is subsequently employed to assist the officer entrusted with the work of writing the report, such difficulties as are pointed out above would, to an appreciable extent, be minimised. It is also desirable that the enumeration schedules should be sent back to Coorg to facilitate reference when the report is being written.

3. Turning to census operations proper, there were no substantial changes in the methods followed. The whole of Coorg excluding the two municipalities, had been divided into five separate charges for purposes of census operations in 1921, each taluk forming a separate charge. Consequent on the reduction of taluks into two during the decade, there were only two charges this time—the South Coorg and the North Coorg—the concerned Subedars being appointed as charge Superintendents thereof. The municipalities of Mercara and Virajpet formed two separate charges as before, the respective Presidents acting as charge Superintendents. There were in all 113 circles and 1,417 blocks against 127 circles and 1,431 blocks in 1921.

4. The house list having been prepared before August 1930, the house numbering was commenced in October and finished by the 15th November 1930. The preliminary enumeration was started on the 5th January in rural areas and on the 19th January 1931 in urban areas and completed by the end of the month. The rough schedules were thoroughly checked afterwards by the supervising staff and the corrected entries copied into the fair schedules. The final census took place on the 26th February 1931. The totals for each charge were received by the 28th February at Mercara and on the same day the district totals were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner with the Government of India and the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras. In 1921 these totals were telegraphed only on the fourth day after the census. The difference between the provincial and the actual totals was 238 against 621 in 1921, the actual figures preponderating. The enumeration of the forest tribes was also conducted on the night of the final census day without difficulty with the co-operation of the Forest Department.

5. In spite of the attempts of a few misguided youths in South Coorg to start a non-co-operation campaign in regard to census work, which was promptly put down, the public at large rendered honorary services most ungrudgingly and this, in no small measure, contributed to the success of the census operations.

6. Rao Bahadur K. Chengappa, B. A., Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, under whose guidance and supervision the report is written, was throughout in charge of the census operations. I am very much indebted to him for the valuable assistance rendered to me in writing the report.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

THE area of the province is 1,593 square miles and shows an increase of 11 square miles over the figure noted in the last census report. There has been no change in the boundary of the province and the difference in area is due to the increase that is found in South Coorg through computation from the latest surveys. The information relating to the revised area of the province was received from the Surveyor-General of India long after the tables, both imperial and provincial, were printed and it is, therefore, not possible for the purposes of this census to take into account this corrected area. It is, however, necessary to point out that the density figures can only be taken as correct subject to the discrepancy now discovered to exist between the area of the province now furnished by the Surveyor-General and the area hitherto accepted as authoritative. An explanatory note to clear this point is put up below Imperial Table I. The outer boundary did not undergo any alteration, but there were several redistributions of taluks and villages during the decade. The five taluks in existence prior to 1921 were for administrative purposes reduced to four in 1921, to three in 1922 and finally to two in 1923, which are now designated as North Coorg and South Coorg taluks, the river Kaveri forming the dividing line. Of the five taluks in existence prior to 1921, Mercara, Nanjarajapatna and portions of Padinalknad and Yedenalknad taluks now form the North Coorg taluk, while the remaining portions of Padinalknad and Yedenalknad taluks and the whole of Kiggatnad taluk form the South Coorg taluk. Simultaneously with the reduction of the taluks to two, several villages were amalgamated for administrative reasons, bringing down the total number of villages from 378 to 298. For census purposes, however, the original villages are retained. The variation in the area and population of taluks is given below :—

At the census of 1921.						At the census of 1931.		
Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Taluks after re-adjustment of boundaries in 1923.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Kiggatnad ..	421	40,548	} South Coorg	822	87,299	} South Coorg	822	84,580
Padinalknad ..	395	29,236						
Yedenalknad ..	221	36,240						
Mercara ..	310	29,376						
Nanjarajapatna ..	235	31,438	} North Coorg	760	76,539	} North Coorg	760	78,747
Total ..	1,582	163,838						
				1,582	163,838		1,582	163,327

2. For statistical purposes two kinds of population are taken into account, viz., the *de jure* population and the *de facto* population. By *de jure* population is meant those persons who are normally resident in any locality, including those temporarily absent and excluding those temporarily present ; while *de facto* population means those persons who are found actually present in the locality at a particular part of time. The Indian Census being a *de facto* census, the term 'population' as employed in Coorg census represents the persons recorded as actually present at the final enumeration on the census night, i.e., 26th February 1931.

3. The total number of persons enumerated on the census night was 163,327 as compared to 163,838 in 1921, which means a decrease of 511 persons. Taking the taluk population into consideration, there was an increase of 2,208 persons in North Coorg and a decrease of 2,719 persons in South Coorg. The increase of 4,781 in the number of persons born outside Coorg and enumerated within the Province, which is represented mostly by the immigrant population, coupled with the decrease of 511 in the total population, shows that the natural population has suffered a diminution in number. This is further borne out by the figures furnished in the vital statistics, which show an excess of 13,956 deaths over births during the decade. The increase in the immigrant population is more apparent than real. Most of the immigrant labourers working in the plantations return to their native place about the beginning of March soon

after they finish their work in the estates in which they are employed. The last census was taken on the 18th March 1921, when a considerable number of labourers must have left for their native land and the present census was taken on the 26th February when very few of the labourers had left the estates. It may be said that the increasing prosperity of the coffee industry in North Coorg and its decline in South Coorg accounts for the small increase in population in the former taluk and decrease in the latter taluk. The enumeration was, on the whole, conducted very satisfactorily and there is no reason to doubt its accuracy.

Density and variations.

4. The density of population in 1931 is 103 per square mile against 104 in 1921; there is hardly any difference in density in the two taluks. Subsidiary Table 1 gives the mean density for total and cultivated areas separately as also the normal rainfall and percentage of gross cultivated area under some of the principal crops of the Province. The only districts in Madras and Hyderabad, which have equal or lower density per square mile are Adilabad in Hyderabad, and Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Agencies and Sandur State in Madras Presidency. It is necessary to point out here that the density would rise to 154, if from the total area of 1,582 square miles (according to the Imperial Table), an area of 519 square miles of Reserve Forest is excluded.

Condition of the decade.

5. Coorg, as other parts of India, is pre-eminently agricultural and rice, the staple food of the province, is the main cultivation of the people. The only flourishing industry is coffee, cardamom being cultivated on a fairly large scale in the Western Ghats. Rubber, tea and agave are also cultivated in some parts of the province to a limited extent. All these cultivations except tea are being abandoned owing to their unproductivity. The season during the decade was normally favourable for both rice and coffee, except during 1924, when owing to an unusually heavy monsoon followed by unprecedented floods the crops suffered badly. The steady prices which ruled the markets for rice, which is the staple product, till 1929, enabled the ryots to tide over the difficulties occasioned by the seasonal vicissitudes, in spite of the increased cost of living. The sudden fall in the prices of food-stuffs from 1930, owing to general economic and trade depression, reduced the ryots to a miserable condition and damped their enthusiasm even for rice cultivation. The result was that the area under rice which was 84,587 acres in 1921 went down to 82,822 in 1931.

Public health.

6. At no time during the decade was scarcity for food experienced and there was no fear of any famine. The mortality in recent years shows signs of decrease and this may partly be attributed to the anti-malarial measures undertaken by the Government. There has been a steady decrease in birth-rate and the abnormal number of deaths among persons aged (both males and females) between 20 and 40 affords a plausible explanation for the decrease in the birth-rate.

Vital statistics.

7. There has been no change in the system of recording vital statistics. As usual, it was recorded in the nad offices in rural areas and by the two Municipalities in the urban areas. The excess of deaths over births by 13,956, according to Subsidiary Table iii, is not encouraging. It is difficult to gauge the exact incidence of births and deaths, among the natural and immigrant population separately. But there is reason to suppose that the excess of deaths over births, was more among the indigenous population, in view of the fact that there was a decrease of about 5,000 in the number of persons born and enumerated in Coorg. Birth control by artificial means is unknown to the average people and is rarely being practised even among the educated classes. On the other hand, the desire of the average individual appears to be to have as many children as is possible, irrespective of his economic position.

Movement of the population.

8. The movement of the natural population, except a few who go out for purposes of education and appointment, is negligible, since the people being mainly agriculturists, are closely bound to their own lands. The little movement that exists within the province is mainly among the immigrant population whose influx is to a very large extent influenced by the fluctuations of the coffee industry.

9. Imperial Table I shows the number of occupied houses for the whole of Coorg, and Provincial Table I gives similar information for the two taluks separately. The term 'house' means every dwelling with a separate main entrance of a normal and recognizable type and regularly used by persons entering the dwelling from the street or yard. The total number of houses recorded in 1931 was 33,906 against 31,399 in 1921. In the two towns of Mercara and Virajpet, the total population was 9,827 and occupied houses 1,947, against 8,841 and 1,753 respectively in 1921. In other words, there was an increase of 11.15 per cent in population and an increase of 11.06 per cent in the number of occupied houses. In the rural areas, the number of occupied houses showed an increase of 7 per cent and population a decrease of 1 per cent. The irresistible inference is that the Coorg joint family system is gradually breaking up owing to the growing tendency on the part of the newly married youths to detach themselves from the main ('Ayne') family and to live in separate houses near by. This is further substantiated by the fact that while according to Subsidiary Table *iv*, there has been a gradual increase in the number of houses per square mile since 1881, there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of persons per house since 1881.

Occupied
houses.

10. The pressure of population on the means of subsistence does not show any considerable variation during the decade. On the other hand, the output of the staple food-stuffs continued to be much in excess of the local requirements with the result that the surplus paddy had to be disposed of during the past 3 years, even at ridiculously low prices.

Pressure of
population.

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

i.—Density, Water-supply and Crops.

Province.	Mean density per square mile.		Percentage of total area.		Percentage of cultivable area.		Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Percentage of gross cultivated area under				
	Of total area.	Of cultivated area.	Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.			Coffee.	Rice.	Ragi.	Other food crops.	Other crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Coorg	103.2	757.3	31.7	13.6	43.0	0.4	2.7	127.0	20.0	59.9	2.6	1.0	7.5

ii.—Area, Population, etc., of Taluks classified according to density.

Taluks with a population per square mile.	Number.	Area.		Population.		Variation since 1921.	
		Actual.	Percentage to total.	Actual.	Percentage to total.	Actual.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	2	1,582	100	163,327	100	— 511	— 0.3
Under 100 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100–150	2	1,582	100	163,327	100	— 511	— 0.3
150–200 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

iii.—Comparison with vital statistics.

Province.	In 1921–1930.		Number per cent of population of 1921 of		Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of births over deaths.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of population of 1931 compared with 1921.
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coorg	36,818	50,774	22.5	31.0	— 13,956	— 511

iv.—House-room, Density and Variation.

Year.	Houses.		Mean density per square mile.	Variation in population.	
	Average number of houses per square mile.	Average number of persons per house.		Period.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1881	14	8	113	1881–1891	— 2.9
1891	17	6	109	1891–1901	+ 4.4
1901	19	6	114	1901–1911	— 3.1
1911	21	5	111	1911–1921	— 6.4
1921	20	5	103	1921–1931	— 0.3
1931	21	5	103	1881–1931	— 8.4

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The statistics relating to population in urban and rural areas are given in Imperial Tables I to V and Provincial Table III. The three subsidiary tables appended at the end of this chapter show Reference to statistics.

- (i) the distribution of the population between towns and villages,
- (ii) the number per mille of total population and of each main religion who live in towns, and
- (iii) the towns classified by population.

2. Mercara and Virajpet are the only two towns in Coorg with a population of 5,995 and 3,832 respectively. For the purposes of censuses, a 'town' is defined to include all municipalities, civil lines, cantonments and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons. Though Virajpet has a population of less than 5,000 persons it is considered as a town, on account of its importance as a principal trading centre and as a municipality possessing all the urban characteristics. The population in both these towns, which was gradually declining from 1881, showed for the first time an increase from 5,675 to 5,995 in Mercara and from 3,166 to 3,832 in Virajpet in 1931. The increase in Mercara consists of 114 males and 206 females and may partly be attributed to the influx of persons owing to the trading facilities provided by motor bus services and partly to the increase from 156 to 275 girls in the aided Girls High School, Mercara, during the decade. The increase of 451 males and 212 females in Virajpet, which represents 21 per cent of the population, is noticeable. The development of the town into a prominent trading centre and the growing tendency of a considerable number of people in rural areas to take up residence in the town with their families account for this growth of population. Considering the religions, the only noticeable gain was among the Hindus in Virajpet to the extent of 605 persons or 39 per cent. The one Parsi family which was out of Coorg in 1921, was enumerated this time with the result that there were 27 of them in Mercara and Virajpet. Population of towns.

3. A village in Coorg is not a residential but an administrative unit comprising several residential units or hamlets. The number of such villages was further reduced for administrative purposes from 378 to 298 by clubbing many villages during the decade. The number of villages having a population of 1,000 to 2,000 has increased from 18 to 20. Devanur, Chennayanakote, Kutta and Nokya in South Coorg, and Uluguli, Attur-Nallur and Kirgandur in North Coorg, which were classed as villages having a population of 500 to 1,000 in 1921, have now come to the category of villages having a population of 1,000 to 2,000 while the reverse is the case with Arameri, Karadigodu, Heggala, Kedamullur, Maithadi and Puliyeri villages in South Coorg. Villages with a population of 500 to 1,000 show an increase from 84 to 89. A general feature is that the village population is slightly decreasing in South Coorg and steadily increasing in North Coorg. Village population.

4. The average population per village is 406 as compared to 411 in 1921. While the total population of the province has gone down by 511, the urban population recorded a gain of 986. The village population, therefore, suffered a diminution of 1,497 persons. Further, a village by name Doddakanagala, which was perhaps temporarily uninhabited in 1921, was omitted in the village statement and consequently the number of villages has increased by one. This explains the decrease in population per village.

5. The number per mille of population residing in towns is 60, and in villages 940, as compared with 54 and 946 respectively in 1921. Except the educated classes in Government service and a few businessmen, others in general, still prefer their residence in villages on account of their close attachment to their privileged ancestral lands. Distribution of population between towns and villages.

CHAPTER II.—POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

i.—Distribution of the Population between towns and villages.

Province.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of		Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of		
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	1,000 to 2,000.	500 to 1,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coorg	4,914	406	60	940	610	390	172	390	438

ii.—Number per mille of total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

Province.	Number per mille who live in towns.				
	Total population.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Christian.	Jain.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coorg	60	44	178	248	602

iii.—Towns classified by population.

Class.	Number of towns of each class in 1931.	Proportion to total urban population.	Females per 1,000 males.	Variation per cent in the population of towns as classed at previous censuses.					
				1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1881 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total ..	2	100	680	+ 11.2	- 11.4	- 9.4	- 4.1	- 11.4	- 24.2
5,000 to 10,000.	1	61.0	749	+ 5.6	- 9.5	- 6.9	- 4.3	- 16.1	- 28.5
Under 5,000 ..	1	39.0	583	+ 21.0	- 14.7	- 13.3	- 3.7	- 2.8	- 16.3

CHAPTER III.

BIRTHPLACE.

IMPERIAL Table VI gives particulars of the birthplace of the population. The one subsidiary table appended at the end of the chapter shows the persons born in Coorg and enumerated outside Coorg, in some of the Provinces and States. Reference to statistics.

2. Emigration on an appreciable scale is not possible in Coorg as not only are the majority of the natural population agriculturists and as such closely attached to their cultivated lands but also they have no social or marital relationship with any class of people outside the Province. The bulk of the emigrants are found chiefly in Mysore and to a certain extent in the Presidency of Madras. They are all either prosecuting their studies or employees of Government or private persons. The statement at the end of this chapter is not complete and particularly the more important information about the number of such persons in Madras is not known, owing to retrenched sorting there. The number of emigrants according to this statement is 3,222 and presuming that the emigrants in the Madras Presidency are approximately 800 in number, the total will be close on 4,000. Persons born and enumerated in Coorg number 124,609. The natural population of Coorg will, therefore, be approximately 128,609 against 132,726 in 1921. Emigrations.

3. Coming to immigrants, it is seen that they number 38,718 in 1931, compared to 33,937 in 1921. The decrease in the natural population is made up by the increase in the immigrant population. These conclusions are based on the assumption that a person's birthplace is ordinarily his normal residence with the notable exception of children born to some of the immigrant labourers, who, once they leave Coorg, do not ordinarily come back at all. Exceptions are not very common. The immigrants from Madras Presidency and Mysore have increased by roughly 3,000 and 2,000 respectively. Immigrants.

4. There has been a further decrease among persons born in Europe, the figure for 1931 being 72 against 83 in 1921, but the number of persons born in Asiatic provinces discloses a rise from 7 to 13 during the decade.

Emigrants from Coorg.

Persons born in Coorg and enumerated in				Persons born in Coorg and enumerated in			
Provinces, States and Agencies. 1	Persons. 2	M. 3	F. 4	Provinces, States and Agencies. 1	Persons. 2	M. 3	F. 4
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1	..	1	Central India Agency.	1	..	1
Andaman and Nicobar	7	7	..	Central Provinces and Berar	254	35	219
Assam	1	..	1	Cochin	2	1	1
Baluchistan	2	1	1	Mysore	2,703	1,320	1,383
Bihar and Orissa ..	6	6	..	Rajputana	2	2	..
Bombay	144	120	24	Travancore	8	4	4
Burma	2	..	2	United Provinces ..	89	85	4

CHAPTER IV.

AGE.

THIS chapter is devoted to the analysis of the age returns. The statistics regarding age distribution of the population are embodied in Imperial Table VII; the age-distribution of certain selected communities in Imperial Table VIII; and at the end of this chapter are appended subsidiary tables in which the figures are so re-arranged in proportional figures as to provide for comparative study of the salient features of the statistics.

Reference
to statistics.

2. The instructions to the enumerators for filling in the age-column of the census schedule were to enter the nearest whole number of years on the 26th February 1931 and to record the age of infants less than six months as 0 and of those above six months and below one year as one year. The instructions were made sufficiently clear by holding classes, but, as usual, the results obtained do not appear to be quite satisfactory. It is ignorance rather than intentional mis-statement of age, which is the chief source of error in age-statistics. The bulk of the people having so little idea of their real age, give such ridiculous answers when questioned regarding it, that the enumerators have no other alternative than to record the age by sheer guess-work from the facial appearance and constitutional build of the person concerned. In Coorg, most of the enumerators being fairly well educated and being local people well acquainted with the people to be enumerated by them, it is presumed that their guesses about age, except in the cases of forest tribes, depressed classes and floating coolie population, might not have been wide of the mark. The common form of inaccuracy is, as usual, to give out ages in the multiples of 5 and 10 and the tendency to overstate or understate the age at certain periods of life is also not uncommon. Unmarried girls, who have attained the age of puberty, and bachelors and widowers intending to re-marry, who are approaching the meridian of life, often understate their age. Besides, old people and their young wives are prone to mis-state their age, perhaps to minimise the social disadvantages attendant on the disparity of their age. Excluding the large number of those, who have no real knowledge of their age, it may be said that intentional mis-statements are more common than unintentional ones. Another factor, which considerably affects the age-distribution is the inclusion in the return of approximately 38,000 immigrants, the majority of whom belong to the prime of life.

Value of the
statistics.

3. As it is not possible for a layman to eliminate the effects of these inaccuracies and as it will, as usual, be dealt with by the Government Actuary, the direct results deducible from the absolute figures of age-distribution of the population as obtained at the last census, are dealt with below. In Imperial Table VII, the figures of age-distribution of the population are given for each year of life up to 5, and then for quinquennial periods up to 70, with a single column for persons aged 70 and over. The total number for the 0-5 period is the largest of the total figures of all the other quinquennial periods. In the age-period 15-40, there are 45,087 males and 33,061 females, against 43,588 males and 32,495 females in 1921. Out of the floating coolie population of approximately 38,000, a substantial majority belong to the prime of life among both the sexes and this accounts for the unusual preponderance in Coorg of persons belonging to the age-period 15-40. According to the theory of the Swedish statistician Sundbärg, the number of persons aged 15-50, in all western countries, is uniformly about half the total population and it is said that this conclusion holds good in India, except for local variations. The fact that persons aged 15-40, represents 48 per cent and those aged 15-50, 57 per cent of the population in Coorg is attributed to the presence of a large number of immigrants in the prime of life. The number aged below fifteen comes to 57,092 or 35 per cent, and those aged over forty, 28,037 or 17 per cent of the population. Since the average age of a person in India is shorter than in other countries, the period 15-40, is taken into account instead of 15-50. The proportion of children indicates the progress of population, while that of old persons, affords some guide to longevity. As regards Coorg, it is not possible to take the percentage of 35

for children as a definite indication of any progress of population, as it is quite probable that the number of children below 15 might have risen owing to the inclusion of children belonging to immigrant labour classes. Even allowing a sufficient margin for this, it may not be incorrect to say that there may be an increase of population. Similarly it has to be admitted that the percentage of 17 for persons belonging to the age-period of 40 and over includes an appreciable number of immigrants and this coupled with the decrease of persons of the age of 50 and over is a disquieting feature, as it distinctly indicates a curtailment of the span of life. This feature becomes all the more vivid, if the number aged above 60 years is taken into consideration, inasmuch as there is no probability of any appreciable number of outsiders being included in this number. This figure comes to 4,921 against 6,138 in 1921 and 5,668 in 1911.

Age distribu-
tion.

4. According to Subsidiary Table v, the proportion of children under 10 to 100 persons aged 15-40 has fallen by 3·1 per cent during the decade but has increased by 3·5 per cent when compared with the figures for 1911. Similarly, the proportion of children under 10 per 100 married females aged 15-40 has gone down by 11·1 during the decade. In other words, for every 100 married females aged 15-40, there are 159·0 children under 10, against 171·1 in 1921 and this is partly due to the proportion of married females aged 15-40 to 100 females of all ages rising to 33·0 from 31·0 in 1921. While the married females of reproductive age have slightly increased, children per 100 females of that category have decreased. The explanation is that there has been a decrease in births and a high death-rate among children below 1 year. The following table shows the number of males and females from 1901 onwards in four different age-periods.

Year.	0-5		10-15		20-25		30-35	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1931 ..	9,668	9,834	9,993	8,961	9,879	8,112	9,175	6,041
1921 ..	10,154	10,537	9,521	8,610	8,956	7,587	8,706	6,023
1911 ..	9,775	9,985	10,226	9,022	11,034	8,635	9,358	6,309
1901 ..	9,571	9,894	11,885	10,385	10,153	8,311	10,739	6,742

Persons, in the 0-5 group in 1921, when placed in group 10-15 in 1931, lost 161 males and 1,576 females. The loss of males can be traced to normal death-rate, but the abnormal decrease of females can be ascribed partly to increased death-rate but mostly to removal from the Province of children belonging to the immigrants. Again, persons in group 10-15 in 1921, when placed in group 20-25 in 1931, gained 358 males and lost 498 females. This is attributed mainly to influx of immigrants in the prime of life, who are mostly males, making allowance for the usual deaths. Lastly, those in the groups of 20-25 in 1921 when placed in group 30-35 gained 290 males and lost 1,546 females.

Births and
deaths.

5. The birth and death-rates per mille during the decade are shown in Subsidiary Tables vii and viii and the death-rate per mille by sex and age in Subsidiary Table ix. The year 1921 records the highest birth-rate and the year 1924, the highest death-rate. On the other hand, the years 1928 and 1929 record the lowest birth and death-rates respectively. The preponderance of female death-rates over that of males during the reproductive age-period still continues.

Mean age.

6. The mean age refers to the average age of persons who were alive on the date of census, which works out to 24·97 for males and 23·16 for females against 25 and 24 respectively in 1921 according to Subsidiary Table i. But the mean age calculated according to the latest instructions from the Census Commissioner comes to 25·45 for males and 23·64 for females.

Age distribu-
tion by sex
and
religion.

7. The distribution of 10,000 of each sex and religion is detailed in Subsidiary Table ii for six censuses. The figures for Hindus cannot be compared with advantage since forest tribes considered as animists in 1921 have been considered as Hindus this time. Muhammadans under age group 0-5 have lost considerably among females but they have gained substantially in males in the age-period 20-40. Among Christians females under 0-5 group have decreased while there is an increase among both the sexes in the age-periods 15-20 and 20-40.

i.—Age Distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province.

Age.	1	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total ..		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-1 ..		235	300	222	287	216	268	275	351	221	286	205	280
0-2 ..		211	302	128	167	141	186	81	104	151	197	130	173
2-3 ..		211	278	261	320	220	292	205	259	251	330	136	187
3-4 ..		100	244	265	336	218	276	182	250	263	354	182	240
4-5 ..		100	231	258	208	210	263	212	267	228	288	186	237
0-5 ..		1,067	1,355	1,134	1,417	1,005	1,285	955	1,231	1,114	1,455	839	1,126
5-10 ..		1,052	1,249	1,030	1,276	977	1,225	1,121	1,303	1,140	1,388	1,113	1,421
10-15 ..		1,103	1,232	1,064	1,168	1,051	1,161	1,185	1,293	941	1,088	1,133	1,166
15-20 ..		1,008	1,032	931	884	1,041	1,052	972	964	988	1,031	1,152	1,101
20-25 ..		1,091	1,116	1,091	1,021	1,134	1,111	1,013	1,034	1,093	1,121	1,144	1,177
25-30 ..		1,075	980	1,117	1,055	1,203	1,031	1,218	1,084	1,277	1,104	1,310	1,184
30-35 ..		1,013	830	973	810	962	812	1,071	830	1,032	818	1,078	855
35-40 ..		791	587	848	601	809	567	787	543	767	540	781	548
40-45 ..		610	469	605	486	646	531	643	527	605	529	575	480
45-50 ..		416	345	430	348	408	331	347	285	304	269	311	256
50-55 ..		307	277	340	356	320	362	316	359	314	327	275	291
55-60 ..		181	196	181	169	156	162	130	139	131	115	96	99
60-65 ..		134	156	180	211	150	199	242	327	228	315	193	298
65-70 ..		65	75	69	80	53	67						
70 and over ..		78	192	80	128	76	114						
Mean age ..		24.97	23.16	25	24	25	24	25	23	24	23	24	23

ii.—Age Distribution of 10,000 of each sex and religion in the province.

Age.	1	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HINDU ..		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ..		1,110	1,366	1,138	1,385	974	1,244	984	1,239	1,152	1,465	1,089	1,420
5-10 ..		1,090	1,259	1,060	1,279	983	1,224	1,118	1,405	1,175	1,402	1,113	1,421
10-15 ..		1,135	1,236	1,076	1,307	1,069	1,223	1,108	1,304	953	1,006	1,153	1,181
15-20 ..		986	1,025	940	903	1,063	1,072	964	959	982	1,039	1,149	1,099
20-40 ..		3,888	3,406	3,010	3,422	4,111	3,454	4,053	3,453	4,114	3,562	4,204	3,740
40-60 ..		1,523	1,286	1,523	1,370	1,522	1,393	1,412	1,285	1,392	1,229	1,240	1,112
60 and over ..		278	332	344	434	278	390	241	325	230	397	101	291
MUSLIM ..		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ..		694	1,243	693	1,345	682	1,155	647	1,114	689	1,242	685	1,252
5-10 ..		750	1,148	671	1,188	636	1,105	833	1,279	848	1,238	723	1,080
10-15 ..		642	1,204	693	1,070	1,050	1,022	1,095	1,157	857	876	970	993
15-20 ..		1,201	1,132	1,117	872	1,165	1,011	1,073	975	1,062	934	1,212	1,111
20-40 ..		4,067	3,674	4,511	3,600	4,546	3,611	4,470	3,946	4,730	3,807	4,739	3,871
40-60 ..		1,504	1,276	1,662	1,381	1,574	1,526	1,609	1,431	1,593	1,363	1,410	1,294
60 and over ..		242	323	353	523	297	489	204	398	221	420	232	418
CHRISTIAN ..		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5 ..		1,008	1,173	1,050	1,440	987	1,149	845	1,167	1,108	1,371	1,014	1,293
5-10 ..		888	1,117	940	1,125	911	1,155	1,045	1,357	1,098	1,221	788	966
10-15 ..		973	1,138	1,016	1,042	831	1,040	1,251	1,333	955	971	868	995
15-20 ..		1,017	1,032	779	794	982	1,136	943	935	937	984	1,065	1,191
20-40 ..		4,139	3,738	3,872	3,478	4,923	3,644	3,977	3,509	4,386	3,858	4,760	4,016
40-60 ..		1,613	1,435	1,939	1,608	1,853	1,455	1,695	1,363	1,623	1,299	1,341	1,285
60 and over ..		362	367	494	504	413	421	244	336	193	315	158	254

iii.—Age Distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

Castes.	1	Males—Number per mille aged.						Females—Number per mille aged.					
		0-6.	7-13.	14-16.	17-23.	24-43.	44 and over.	0-6.	7-13.	14-16.	17-23.	24-43.	44 and over.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Amma Kodaga ..		164	155	89	137	300	155	194	185	48	158	270	145
Arya Vaisya ..		150	180	60	140	340	130	235	180	90	180	189	126
Bant ..		79	108	61	144	483	125	183	159	56	143	336	123
Boya ..		133	142	66	137	438	84	175	124	46	180	360	115
Brahman (Kanarese) ..		121	165	70	153	339	156	157	192	70	133	277	171
Gauda ..		159	167	62	131	335	146	190	184	69	138	291	128
Golla ..		152	166	69	118	353	152	169	199	52	117	294	169
Holey ..		130	141	54	146	416	113	163	193	22	232	296	104
Kodaga ..		178	199	70	125	281	147	177	199	72	137	270	145
Kudiy ..		103	181	63	122	311	130	219	161	32	133	305	150
Kuruba ..		172	143	54	103	368	160	188	157	54	141	359	101
Labbai ..		119	103	71	119	445	143	152	152	65	174	315	142
Lingayat ..		125	189	77	119	349	141	137	202	75	133	303	150
Madiga ..		205	131	82	82	402	98	137	274	42	147	305	95
Mapilla ..		77	109	79	178	455	105	158	177	70	165	325	105
Moratha ..		22	69	69	167	542	131	67	122	67	167	405	172
Nayar ..		22	36	33	183	584	137	180	157	84	135	348	96
Pale ..		63	107	65	161	500	95	148	157	57	182	378	78
Paraiyan ..		120	130	54	152	462	82	180	123	38	135	455	64
Panchama ..		113	148	72	125	439	112	153	180	61	151	358	97
Telaga ..		141	211	56	141	282	169	188	131	58	116	348	150
Vakkalya ..		123	158	83	144	371	121	148	185	73	137	317	140
Yerava ..		181	138	52	91	378	160	202	142	48	134	362	112

iv.—Proportion of Children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14-43 in certain castes ; also of married females aged 14-43 per 100 females.

Caste.	Proportion of children of both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 43 per 100 aged 14-43.		Number of married females aged 14-43.
					Per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 14-43.	Married females aged 14-43.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Anuna Kodaga	80	225			
Arya Vaisya	75	176	29	31	31
Bant	38	181	24	27	41
Boya	47	165	18	23	37
Brahman (Kannarese)	60	207	13	20	35
			28	36	33
Gauda	68	214			
Golla	68	210	28	26	34
Holeya	52	196	29	36	35
Kodaga	70	265	18	19	37
Kudiya	78	223	31	30	29
			26	32	33
Kuruba	61	161			
Labbai	43	160	30	18	44
Lingayat	62	194	23	25	38
Madiga	69	242	26	29	30
Mappilla	35	169	17	19	35
			15	19	44
Maratha	17	78			
Nayar	13	163	17	27	48
Pale	31	135	17	17	43
Paraiyan	43	118	13	13	48
Panchama	49	166	12	10	51
			18	17	40
Telaga	67	209			
Vakkaliya	54	204	35	31	33
Yerava	62	158	20	27	32
			31	21	44

v.—Proportion of Children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 ; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Province.	Proportion of children of both sexes per 100										Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 persons aged 15-40.			
	Persons aged 15-40.					Married females aged 15-40.					1931.		1921.	
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Coorg	48.8	51.0	46.3	48.4	51.2	150.0	171.1	155.7	164.4	162.0	5.6	7.3	6.0	9.6
Province.	Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 persons aged 15-40—cont.						Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.							
	1911.		1901.		1891.		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.			
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
Coorg	5.4	8.3	4.8	7.3	4.4	6.8	33.0	31.0	32.1	31.7	31.7			

v.a.—Proportion of Children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions ; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Religion.	Proportion of children of both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 persons aged 15-40.		Number of married females aged 15-40, per 100 females of all ages.	
	<div>Persons aged 15-40.</div> <div>Married females aged 15-40.</div>		<div>Males.</div> <div>Females.</div>			
	1	2	3	4		5	6
Hindu		50.8	161.5	5.7	7.3	32.6
Muslim		32.3	132.8	4.1	6.7	38.1
Christian		41.2	146.5	7.0	7.7	34.1

vi.—Variation in population at certain age-periods.

Province.	Period.	Variation per cent in population					
		All ages.	0-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60.	60 and over.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg	1921-1931	.. - 0.3	+ 3.4	+ 4.5	+ 2.7	- 3.5	- 19.8
	1911-1921	.. - 6.4	+ 1.8	- 5.8	- 11.1	- 6.4	+ 8.3
	1901-1911	.. - 3.1	- 7.4	- 13.6	- 1.1	+ 3.6	+ 12.1
	1891-1901	.. + 4.4	- 3.9	+ 33.8	+ 1.8	+ 7.2	+ 8.4
	1881-1891	.. - 2.9	+ 10.6	- 8.7	- 8.3	+ 8.1	+ 9.4

CHAPTER V.

SEX.

Reference to statistics.

THE distribution of population by sex is maintained in all the Census Tables and the statistics discussed in this chapter are contained chiefly in Imperial Table VII, in which the figures of sex at different age periods by religion and civil condition are given and in Imperial Table VIII, which exhibits figures of civil condition by age for selected communities. The proportion of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religion at each of the last four censuses is illustrated in Subsidiary Table i. The number of births and deaths since 1921 among both the sexes is dealt with in Subsidiary Table iii and deaths of each sex at different ages in Subsidiary Table iv. Lastly, the proportion of females at different age periods in certain selected castes and tribes are shown in Subsidiary Table ii.

Sex population.

2. The preponderance of males over females in India, unlike western countries, is generally attributed to imperfection of enumeration but that this inference is fallacious has been sufficiently explained in the All-India Census report for 1911. In Coorg, as in India in general, there is an excess of males over females. The possibility of omission of certain females in the census schedule is extremely remote and there can be little doubt that sex figures are accurate.

Summary of statistics.

3. The population of the province consists of 90,575 males and 72,752 females, which means that there are 803 females to every 1,000 males, as against 831 in 1921.

Sex proportion.

4. The proportion of females in this province is lower than in the provinces and States shown below :—

Provinces and States.				Females for 1,000 males.	Provinces and States.				Females for 1,000 males.
India	..	..	..	940	Baroda State	..	..	..	942
Madras	..	..	..	1,025	Bengal	..	..	..	924
Hyderabad	..	..	..	961	Bombay	..	..	..	908
Mysore	..	..	..	935	Coorg	..	..	..	803

Among the three principal religions, the proportion varies widely, as seen from the figures tabulated below :—

Religions.				Females for 1,000 males.	Religions.				Females for 1,000 males.
All Religions	..	..	..	803	Muslims	..	..	..	542
Hindus	..	..	..	835	Christians	..	..	..	702

Taking into account only persons born and enumerated in Coorg the ratio is 919 females to 1,000 males. The lower proportion of females is attributable to the immigrant labourers and traders numbering roughly 38,000, among whom males represent almost double the number of females. The names of a few immigrant classes, with the sex proportions among them, are given below to substantiate the above conclusion :—

Immigrant classes.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.	Immigrant classes.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
Nayar	..	1,100	178	Pale	..	2,128	1,064
Bant	..	872	497	Vokkaliga	..	4,233	3,715
Mappilla	..	6,051	2,753	Christians	..	2,015	1,415
			162				500
			570				878
			455				707

The very low proportion among Muslims is evidently due to the large number of male immigrants among them, Mappillas alone showing an excess of 3,298 males over females, for a total population of 8,804. Among Hindus, there are 1,028 females for every 1,000 males for the age-period 0-5. The sex proportions of some of the important indigenous communities are noted below in the order of their importance :—

Communities.	Males.	Females.	Communities.	Males.	Females.
Kodava	..	20,752	Yerava	..	6,763
Gauda	..	7,388	Kuruba	..	3,710
Panchama	..	10,971			
					6,047
					3,157

5. The sex proportion in Mercara works out to 749 and in Virajpet 583 for every 1,000 males. The low sex ratio is due to most of the trading classes, conducting business in these towns, leaving their womenfolk in their native homes. Virajpet being a more busy trading centre than Mercara, the number of such businessmen preponderate there and this accounts for a lower female sex ratio than in Mercara. Taking the talukwar sex-ratios into consideration, there are 811 and 796 females for every 1,000 males in North Coorg and South Coorg taluks respectively.

6. It is seen from Subsidiary Table *v* that during the last decade, the number of female births and deaths per 1,000 male births and deaths was 928 and 884 respectively against 951 and 867 for the decade 1911-20. While the female births have diminished by 23 per mille, the deaths of males have risen by 17 per mille. This explains the decrease of the female ratio per 1,000 males, from 831 in 1921 to 803 in 1931. Subsidiary Table *vi*, shows that during the past decade the number of deaths below 1 year was excessive as usual, deaths among males exceeding those of females.

Comparison
with vital
statistics.

i.—Number of Females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last four censuses.

Age.	1	All religions.				Hindu.				Muslim.				Christian.			
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Total of all ages (actual population)	..	803	831	799	801	835	859	808	818	541	559	565	609	702	836	789	799
0-1	..	1,028	1,071	990	1,020	1,031	1,089	994	1,019	1,000	1,314	978	1,072	800	1,168	1,114	1,152
1-2	..	1,005	1,083	1,050	1,035	1,012	1,101	1,001	1,026	1,000	889	902	1,006	750	1,500	786	958
2-3	..	1,057	1,010	1,000	1,017	1,007	1,067	1,074	1,014	1,016	1,103	1,083	975	814	802	875	1,231
3-4	..	1,033	1,031	1,009	1,100	1,015	1,058	1,030	1,100	921	1,151	908	1,000	886	1,372	889	1,071
4-5	..	972	958	1,002	1,011	979	918	1,001	1,003	877	970	889	1,121	875	1,012	872	1,028
Total 0-5	..	1,019	1,033	1,021	1,034	1,028	1,046	1,032	1,030	968	1,085	956	1,049	818	1,154	918	1,104
5-10	..	951	1,020	1,002	996	965	1,037	1,006	1,001	827	991	981	935	883	1,000	1,000	1,037
10-15	..	897	901	882	874	917	961	925	890	691	698	550	614	821	858	938	852
15-20	..	823	789	807	795	868	825	815	814	509	436	491	554	712	652	918	793
20-25	..	821	817	783	810	871	851	777	830	485	431	452	586	672	633	700	858
25-30	..	732	785	884	714	776	794	662	741	421	471	507	448	604	830	662	689
Total 0-30	..	874	900	855	868	907	923	859	884	602	608	602	656	755	942	866	881
30-40	..	631	614	622	590	663	665	627	604	388	439	411	470	593	600	696	638
40-50	..	632	670	653	657	655	703	673	675	423	450	513	521	625	699	501	588
50-60	..	710	837	846	860	812	915	886	899	535	482	619	587	624	684	732	754
60 and over	..	905	1,028	1,089	1,081	997	1,084	1,136	1,103	722	827	916	920	712	1,043	895	1,100
Total 30 and over	..	677	713	698	680	707	749	715	695	438	485	506	534	618	690	671	669

ii.—Number of Females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes and tribes.

Castes.	All ages.	0-6.	7-13.	14-16.	17-23.	24-43.	44 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Amma Kodaga ..	982	1,104	1,173	533	1,130	881	923
Arya Vaisya ..	1,110	1,733	1,111	1,667	1,429	618	1,077
Bant ..	670	1,310	840	528	563	396	560
Boya ..	960	1,267	844	667	1,258	788	1,316
Brahman (Kanarese) ..	836	1,084	973	833	704	704	916
Gauda ..	897	1,074	989	996	941	780	787
Golla ..	799	886	958	706	794	667	886
Holey ..	730	917	1,000	300	1,111	519	667
Kodaga ..	977	976	978	994	1,070	939	962
Kudiya ..	1,033	1,173	918	529	1,121	1,012	1,200
Kuruba ..	851	931	934	847	1,164	831	536
Labbai ..	730	933	1,077	667	1,067	518	722
Lingayat ..	1,252	1,369	1,333	1,220	1,408	1,091	1,327
Madiga ..	770	520	1,625	400	1,400	592	750
Mappilla ..	455	935	760	404	421	325	457
Maratha ..	500	1,500	880	480	500	374	660
Nayar ..	162	1,333	700	417	116	97	113
Palo ..	500	1,180	736	442	567	371	409
Paraiyan ..	848	1,273	833	600	750	835	667
Panchama ..	784	1,056	957	666	947	652	680
Telega ..	972	1,300	600	1,000	800	1,200	917
Vokkaliga ..	878	1,056	1,030	767	831	751	1,018
Yerava ..	894	998	917	834	1,317	855	628

iii.—Actual Number of Births and Deaths reported since 1921 in Coorg.

Year.	Number of births.			Number of deaths.			Difference between columns 3 and 4—excess of latter over former (+) defect (—).	Difference between columns 6 and 7—excess of latter over former (+) defect (—).	Difference between columns 8 and 9—excess of former over latter (+) defect (—).	Number of female births per 1,000 of male births.	Number of female per 1,000 of male d
	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total 1921-1930 ..	36,818	19,094	17,724	50,774	26,943	23,831	— 1,370	— 3,112	— 13,956	928	8
1921 ..	4,494	2,300	2,194	4,679	2,503	2,176	— 106	— 327	— 185	954	8
1922 ..	4,272	2,262	2,010	5,668	2,944	2,724	— 252	— 220	— 1,396	889	9
1923 ..	4,197	2,184	2,013	4,775	2,477	2,298	— 171	— 179	— 578	922	9
1924 ..	3,474	1,702	1,682	6,726	3,500	3,226	— 110	— 274	— 3,252	939	8
1925 ..	3,093	1,587	1,506	5,049	2,765	2,284	— 81	— 481	— 1,950	949	8
1926 ..	3,728	1,927	1,801	5,599	3,002	2,597	— 126	— 525	— 1,871	935	8
1927 ..	3,141	1,652	1,489	5,138	2,769	2,369	— 163	— 400	— 1,997	901	8
1928 ..	2,940	1,501	1,439	5,110	2,727	2,383	— 62	— 344	— 2,170	959	8
1929 ..	3,823	1,877	1,746	3,889	2,026	1,863	— 131	— 163	— 266	930	8
1930 ..	3,856	2,012	1,844	4,141	2,170	1,971	— 168	— 199	— 285	917	8

iv.—Number of Deaths of each sex at different ages.

Age.	1921.			1922.			1923.			1924.			1925.			1926.			1927.			1928.			1929.			1930.			Total.	Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24									
Total ..	2,503	2,176	2,944	2,724	2,477	2,298	3,500	3,226	2,765	2,284	3,062	2,537	2,769	2,369	2,727	2,383	2,026	1,863	2,170	1,971	26,943	23,831	884									
0-1 ..	512	400	602	562	472	440	502	588	402	440	557	490	442	375	419	425	435	384	511	472	4,074	4,690	043									
1-5 ..	290	304	430	454	264	267	405	405	308	297	308	208	213	200	190	191	100	162	192	183	2,538	2,538	983									
5-10 ..	169	123	129	150	117	118	102	166	161	108	143	169	131	132	131	110	100	101	100	100	1,328	1,328	874									
10-15 ..	180	155	92	91	87	91	83	83	89	93	132	132	107	192	100	130	1,412	1,412	1,412	1,412	1,412	1,412	865									
15-20 ..	135	117	141	143	139	135	197	180	125	103	184	150	126	120	132	180	107	142	199	136	1,415	1,412	998									
20-30 ..	347	352	419	414	305	350	480	504	447	390	492	431	399	370	376	425	300	340	307	342	3,938	3,933	999									
30-40 ..	390	282	430	324	357	320	545	404	425	293	405	342	477	361	480	351	311	245	323	243	4,270	3,144	735									
40-50 ..	243	179	271	260	303	212	407	209	325	193	332	231	327	203	350	251	231	168	233	164	3,031	2,180	705									
50-60 ..	208	153	227	202	189	175	295	262	220	260	246	176	271	210	222	161	165	110	142	101	2,192	1,730	789									
60 and over ..	176	142	197	178	184	172	212	203	208	209	215	209	225	235	228	175	130	116	163	149	2,004	1,878	937									

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Reference to statistics. THE number of married, unmarried and widowed persons of each sex for the Province by age and by religion is given in Imperial Tables VII and VIII. The four subsidiary tables appended at the end of this chapter show the following important features of the statistics :—

(i) the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last five censuses,

(ii) the distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 1,000 of each sex and religion,

(iii) the proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages by religious,

(iv) the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Definition of 'married.'

2. The instructions to enumerators were to record each person, whether infant, child or grown up, as married, unmarried or widowed exactly as the person described himself or herself to be. Divorced persons were treated as widowed. The performance of the full formal ceremony of marriage according to the recognized social customs obtaining in each community was considered to be the test of marriage. During the decade the marriage customs did not undergo any important change in any community. In Coorg, post-puberty marriages immediately followed by cohabitation are prevalent among the dominant communities and child marriages which are nothing more than 'inviolable betrothals' and in which some time elapses before the consummation takes place, are in vogue among Brabmans, a section of Muhammadans and a few other minor communities. The social interest requires the figures relating only to consummated marriages, but no attempts at obtaining these figures are made since at best they will be of doubtful value owing to the considerable difficulties in obtaining the information.

Variations 1891-1931.

3. Of the total population of 163,327 enumerated in the Province, 82,535 were returned as unmarried, 64,417 as married and 16,375 as widowed against 83,944, 62,739 and 17,155, respectively, in 1921. The table below indicates the variations among the three forms of civil condition during the past five censuses as distributed per mille of males and females of all ages and religions :—

Year.	Per 1,000 males.			Per 1,000 females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1931	554	393	53	444	396	160
1921	562	386	52	453	379	168
1911	554	400	46	440	387	173
1901	555	396	49	446	378	176
1891	531	430	39	423	410	167

Civil condition by age periods.

4. The figures summarised from Imperial Table VII and tabulated in next page show the figures of civil condition for each sex in the main age groups. Considerably more than half the males (554:1,000) are unmarried, slightly less than one-nineteenth (53:1,000) are widowers, while 393 males to every 1,000 or a little less than two-fifths are married. Turning to females, nearly 40 out of every 100 are married, slightly less than one-sixth are widowed and the rest are unmarried. At the age period 20-40, there are 12,364 unmarried males while at the period 15-40 there are only 4,944 unmarried females. This great disparity which is not perceptible below the age of 15 is due to the inclusion of many immigrant males in the prime of life who are not accompanied by their wives. The civil condition at the age periods 15-20 and 20-40 is shown in the margin with similar figures for 1921.

Age.	1931					
	Males.			Females.		
	M.	U.	W.	M.	U.	W.
15-20	859	8,232	38	4,064	3,241	205
20-40	21,715	12,364	1,879	19,920	1,703	3,928

Age.	1921.					
	Males.			Females.		
	M.	U.	W.	M.	U.	W.
15-20	345	7,972	13	2,541	3,877	153
20-40	20,649	12,920	1,689	20,529	1,524	3,671

M. = Married. U. = Unmarried. W. = Widowed.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
0-5 ..	11	9,657	..	21	9,831	2
5-10 ..	36	9,491	..	86	8,995	8
10-15 ..	66	9,925	2	493	8,442	26
15-20 ..	859	8,232	38	4,064	3,241	205
20-40 ..	21,715	12,364	1,879	19,920	1,703	3,928
40-60 ..	11,306	489	2,001	3,042	94	5,334
60 and over	1,589	54	861	309	17	2,091

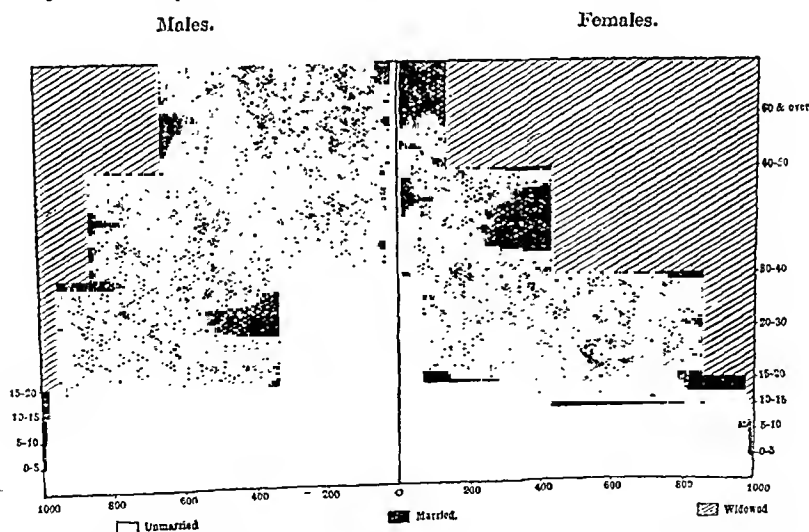
5. In all three dominant religions of Hindn, Muslim and Christian, unmarried and married males are much in excess of the number of unmarried and married females, particularly in the age-period 20-40, and widows are over three times the number of widowers. Imperial Table VIII is new and shows civil condition for selected communities. The dominant community in Coorg is the Coorg or 'Kodaga'. Among them unmarried males exceed the number of unmarried females by 2,573 while the number of married males and females is almost equal (6,708 males and 6,888 females) and the number of widows is nearly three times the number of widowers. The next community in the order of importance, is the 'Gauda' and they also bear the same proportions as Coorg. A typical community consisting mostly of immigrants is the 'Mopla' among whom the number of unmarried males is almost thrice the number of unmarried females and the number of married males is double the number of married females. This vast difference is due to the fact that most of the males come to Coorg as immigrants either for trade or for work in the plantations or on roads, unaccompanied by their families.

Civil condition for selected communities.

6. Marriage is recognized generally as a religious obligation and consequently the married state is the rule throughout Coorg as elsewhere in India. Among Hindus, who form 90 per cent of the population, every man is required to marry as a necessity enjoined by religion to beget a son to perform his funeral rites. Among Mussalmans also marriage is considered obligatory, though not for the same reasons as Hindus. Christians being hardly 2 per cent of the population

Universality of marriage.

Diagram showing the population per mille who are married at each age-period.



their inclusion does not materially alter the position. The result is that at the age of 40 and over only 15 females and 60 males out of every 10,000 of that sex remain unmarried. (See Subsidiary Table iii.) The universality of marriage is clearly illustrated in the marginal

diagram. The figures tabulated below give similar figures for the three main religions separately :—

Religion.	Unmarried at 40 and over per 10,000 of population.		Religion.	Unmarried at 40 and over per 10,000 of population.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
All Religions ..	60	15	Muslims	46	6
Hindus	60	14	Christians	124	85

The unmarried persons in all these cases are mostly those suffering from constitutional defects such as, infirmity and deformity; beggars, prostitutes, mendicants, etc. The unusually large percentage of unmarried persons among Christians is due among other causes to a large number of Europeans and also Indian Christians who have entered religious celibate orders being employed in Christian institutions in the Province.

Child
Marriage.

7. The early age at which children in India are married is another striking feature of Indian statistics. This is undoubtedly a social evil and Coorg fortunately stands on a higher level than most of the Provinces in this respect inasmuch as early marriages, though not entirely unknown, are almost negligible in number. From time immemorial the main communities have been practising post-puberty marriages and in recent years there has been a growing tendency actuated by prudential considerations among all the communities to postpone the age of marriage still further. The operation of the Sarda Act had therefore no special effect in Coorg.

Civil
condition by
religion.

8. The proportion of married males and females in each religion in the first four quinquennial age-periods of life per mille of population is seen from the figures tabulated below :—

Age-period.	Males.			Females.		
	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.
0-5	1	..	..	2	3	..
5-10	4	3	..	9	23	..
10-15	7	5	5	50	129	39
15-20	96	87	68	526	720	541

No one below 10 years is married among Christians. There are a few cases among Muslims and Hindus but this number is negligible. The number of married persons below five years is 11 males and 21 females in 1931 against 34 males and 44 females in 1921. This indicates that the evil of early marriage is diminishing. It is indeed doubtful whether there were really 7 marriages among Coorgs and 2 among Gaudas, all below 6 years of age, as such occurrences are practically unknown among them. Polygamy, though permitted, is not practised to any considerable extent in the Province. Ordinarily, the absence of a child to a first wife leads to a second marriage.

Child
widows.

9. The number of widows in any country depends largely on the number of child marriages performed, the great disparity of age between husband and wife and the prejudice against widow marriage. Since all these are very uncommon in Coorg, the number of widows in general and child widows in particular is insignificant. The figures tabulated below show the number of persons widowed in 1921 and 1931 below 15 years of age. There is a marked improvement for 1931.

Age-period.	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 .. ..	..	2	4	9
5-10 .. ..	..	8	1	15
10-15	2	26	6	33

i.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period at each of the last five censuses.

Religion.	Sex and age.	Unmarried.					Married.					Widowed.				
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL RELIGIONS.	Males	528	545	547	526	499	442	426	421	442	479	30	29	32	32	22
	0-5	1,000	1,000	994	989	993	..	..	..	0	7	..	..	4	2	..
	5-10	997	1,000	990	997	999	3	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15	995	989	987	985	988	5	11	13	15	12	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20	909	960	960	940	927	87	10	40	57	52	4	..	..	3	1
	20-40	370	435	416	367	331	591	539	556	607	651	30	26	28	26	18
	40-60	25	38	30	32	35	801	806	808	870	901	71	66	66	62	64
	60 and over ..	37	27	20	27	56	782	707	776	785	709	181	176	201	188	145
	Females	379	384	357	373	361	435	426	439	430	451	166	190	204	197	168
	0-5	997	1,000	1,000	997	998	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	977	1,000	999	997	992	23	..	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15	861	885	851	863	830	129	103	144	130	163	10	12	2	7	7
	15-20	234	317	295	298	209	720	641	603	692	761	46	30	42	40	27
	20-40	31	21	23	23	33	810	811	809	791	825	153	165	168	183	142
	40-60	3	6	7	4	0	410	421	431	374	331	587	573	562	622	660
	60 and over ..	6	8	4	..	..	06	123	72	87	35	898	860	921	913	965
HINDU.	Males	567	549	545	575	542	397	393	411	395	417	46	58	44	40	41
	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	990	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	1,000	998	991	1,000	995	..	12	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15	995	991	982	992	1,000	5	6	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20	927	985	959	970	920	68	15	11	21	80	..	..	..	..	..
	20-40	420	414	395	390	360	512	537	572	572	606	38	40	33	38	31
	40-60	74	54	58	72	89	800	836	796	833	802	126	116	106	95	160
	60 and over ..	14	57	61	120	27	726	672	671	540	541	260	271	208	310	432
	Females	423	462	442	466	420	422	391	359	369	393	155	147	169	165	167
	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	995	995	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	1,000	994	1,000	1,000	995	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15	995	1,000	982	992	1,000	37	..	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20	438	501	522	562	380	511	460	472	412	503	21	0	6	26	27
	20-40	83	110	130	85	80	762	782	737	768	745	155	99	133	157	175
	40-60	51	82	36	22	26	483	437	425	461	303	463	481	540	574	671
	60 and over ..	10	14	30	..	..	212	501	61	127	21	760	685	802	873	958
MU-SLIM.	Males	554	562	554	555	531	393	386	400	396	430	53	52	46	49	39
	0-5	999	996	999	997	998	1	4	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	999	996	998	996	995	4	4	2	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15	993	991	990	988	982	7	8	10	12	18	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20	902	957	916	930	890	94	41	53	50	108	4	2	1	2	4
	20-40	344	366	362	327	291	691	586	625	620	672	52	48	13	53	37
	40-60	35	34	36	36	33	820	822	820	823	816	145	144	135	141	121
	60 and over ..	21	25	22	18	20	635	655	676	691	715	314	320	302	298	265
	Females	444	453	440	446	423	396	379	387	378	410	160	168	173	176	167
	0-5	998	995	999	998	991	2	4	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	1
	5-10	990	992	997	996	990	0	7	3	4	0	1	1	..	..	1
	10-15	942	955	937	928	884	55	41	61	60	112	3	4	2	3	4
	15-20	432	500	568	501	368	511	380	411	465	607	27	23	21	31	25
	20-40	67	60	57	43	41	770	702	787	778	794	154	156	156	170	165
	40-60	10	12	6	0	12	421	421	401	544	375	560	567	503	447	613
	60 and over ..	7	13	0	7	7	128	128	92	95	98	865	859	899	898	895
CHRISTIAN.	Males	557	570	560	557	534	387	377	393	392	426	56	53	47	51	40
	0-5	999	997	1,000	998	996	1	3	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	996	996	998	995	995	4	4	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15	993	992	991	988	981	7	7	0	12	10	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20	900	959	917	939	885	96	30	52	50	111	4	2	1	2	4
	20-40	337	377	370	322	285	607	576	590	622	677	56	47	40	56	38
	40-60	35	33	36	35	32	811	814	823	818	811	151	153	141	147	127
	60 and over ..	20	26	21	14	25	617	637	668	670	701	363	337	311	307	274
	Females	450	461	448	451	428	391	364	372	373	408	159	175	180	176	164
	0-5	998	996	999	998	994	2	3	1	2	5	..	1	..	..	1
	5-10	990	992	998	995	989	0	6	2	5	10	1	2	..	..	1
	10-15	948	969	910	932	880	50	36	58	65	110	2	4	2	3	4
	15-20	448	625	699	520	376	526	353	371	440	569	26	22	20	31	25
	20-40	60	63	62	44	41	777	776	810	770	793	164	161	110	180	166
	40-60	9	16	5	0	11	120	406	383	368	351	571	584	612	623	608
	60 and over ..	7	12	0	8	11	128	120	94	95	109	865	868	897	897	880

ii.—Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Religion and age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widow.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widow.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL RELIGIONS	5,544	3,928	528	4,443	3,963	1,594
0-10	2,114	5	..	2,558	15	1
10-15	1,096	7	..	1,160	68	4
15-40	2,274	2,492	212	680	3,296	568
40 and over	60	1,424	316	15	584	1,021
HINDU	5,570	3,875	555	4,495	3,915	1,590
0-10	2,195	6	..	2,610	14	2
10-15	1,117	8	..	1,171	62	3
15-40	2,198	2,455	220	700	3,257	564
40 and over	60	1,406	335	14	582	1,021
MUSLIM	5,284	4,419	297	3,784	4,553	1,663
0-10	1,443	2	..	2,360	31	..
10-15	937	4	..	1,037	155	12
15-40	2,858	2,804	146	381	3,813	612
40 and over	46	1,549	151	6	554	1,030
CHRISTIAN	5,667	3,871	462	4,233	4,219	1,548
0-10	1,895	..	..	2,290	..	..
10-15	968	5	..	1,095	43	..
15-40	2,680	2,313	164	763	3,406	601
40 and over	124	1,553	298	85	770	947

iii.—Proportion of Sexes by civil condition at certain ages by religions.

Religion.	Number of females per 1,000 males.														
	All ages.			0-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
1	Un.	M.	W.	Un.	M.	W.	Un.	M.	W.	Un.	M.	W.	Un.	M.	W.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
All religions	644	810	2,425	953	2,277	..	851	7,470	13,000	240	1,062	2,156	204	1,062	2,156
Hindu	674	844	2,390	993	2,022	..	876	6,721	10,000	206	1,108	2,137	205	1,108	2,137
Muslim	387	557	3,023	884	7,500	..	598	18,750	..	72	720	2,360	73	720	2,360
Christian	525	765	2,355	846	..	..	995	6,000	..	200	1,034	2,576	450	1,034	2,576

iv.—The Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste.	All ages.						0-4.			7-13.			11-16.			17-23.			24-33.			34 and over.		
	Un- married.	Married.	Widow.	Un- married.	Married.	Widow.	Un- married.	Married.	Widow.	Un- married.	Married.	Widow.	Un- married.	Married.	Widow.	Un- married.	Married.	Widow.	Un- married.	Married.	Widow.	Un- married.	Married.	Widow.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Amma Kodaga ..	601	339	60	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	879	120	..	228	674	89	19	769	212	..	..	..
Dant ..	503	348	119	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	576	124	..	..	750	250	..	..
..	378	351	123	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	576	124	..	..	750	250	..	..
Doya ..	329	373	271	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Brahman (Kanarese) ..	306	373	271	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	310	371	290	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Gaula ..	305	372	291	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	480	355	185	998	2	..	998	6	..	998	6	..	998	6	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Golla ..	317	300	93	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	107	300	201	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Holey ..	167	300	201	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	167	300	201	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Kodaga ..	631	323	63	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	330	330	111	994	2	..	994	2	..	994	2	..	994	2	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Arya Valsya (Konati) ..	900	169	153	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	287	160	153	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Kudlya ..	574	359	63	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	111	380	179	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Kuruba ..	512	124	64	994	2	..	994	2	..	994	2	..	994	2	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	187	94	90	994	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Labbai ..	462	176	32	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	337	424	293	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Lingayat ..	603	315	82	994	11	..	994	5	..	994	5	..	994	5	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	402	321	271	997	3	..	997	11	..	997	11	..	997	11	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Modiga ..	574	298	183	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	474	298	183	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Mappalla ..	539	410	21	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	385	473	157	994	2	..	994	2	..	994	2	..	994	2	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Maratha ..	469	473	53	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	228	550	292	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Nayar ..	400	450	51	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	416	483	101	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Pale ..	160	482	52	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	361	409	140	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Panchama ..	314	427	50	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	424	424	164	998	4	..	998	4	..	998	4	..	998	4	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Paraiyan ..	478	359	100	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	359	538	103	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Telaga ..	592	331	77	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	400	348	246	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Vakkaliga ..	560	377	57	994	0	..	994	3	..	994	3	..	994	3	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	415	313	242	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
Yerava ..	470	461	63	999	1	..	999	11	..	999	11	..	999	11	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..
..	413	493	89	993	2	..	993	15	..	993	15	..	993	15	..	..	628	316	10	100	840	..	..	..

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

Reference
to and
value of
statistics.

INSTRUCTIONS were given to the enumerators as in the previous census that all those afflicted with either insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness or leprosy should be brought on to the census record. Emphasis was laid in the instructions that to deserve an entry, insanity should be of a violent form of mental derangement, deaf-mutism should be either congenital or acquired after birth, blindness should be of both the eyes, and leprosy should be of a true character excluding cases of persons suffering from mere leucoderma or discoloration of the skin.

2. The natural reticence on the part of many afflicted with these four infirmities, particularly the loathsome disease of leprosy, to disclose or admit their existence was largely discomfited by the intimate local knowledge of the enumerators.

Summary
of statistics.

3. The total number of infirmities according to Imperial Table IX was 136 males and 112 females including one male suffering from double infirmity—insanity and deaf-mutism—against 66 males and 70 females in 1921. Subsidiary Table *i* shows the number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the five censuses. Insanity, deaf-mutism and leprosy which were steadily on the decrease from 1891 to 1921 suddenly showed an increase in 1931, while the number of blind persons discloses a gradual rise from 1911. As compared with the figures for 1921, the number of insane persons has more than doubled itself, the figures for females showing considerable preponderance, that of deaf-mutes has increased by more than five times, the number of blind has increased only by 6 and lastly the number afflicted with leprosy has doubled. The abnormal increase in the number of deaf-mutes may be partly attributed to more births of deaf-mutes from 1921 and partly to the increased number of such imported cases among beggars, who come in larger numbers owing to the facilities provided by improved communications.

4. Subsidiary Table *ii* relates to number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males. It is seen from the table that insanity is more common between the ages of 50-55, deaf-mutism between 15-20, blindness 60 and over, and leprosy between 50-55. Apart from this on the 1st April 1931, there were 24 persons belonging to Coorg in the Mental Hospital, Madras. The table relating to infirmities by selected castes, was abandoned under the orders of the Government of India and consequently it is not possible to state which of the communities are mostly subjected to these infirmities.

i.—Number afflicted per 100,000 of the total population at each of the last five censuses.

Year.	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Lepet.		Number of females afflicted with each infirmity per 100 males.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1831 ..	14	25	61	63	64	68	12	8	138	81	72	55
1821 ..	10	8	13	11	47	60	3	7	67	67	121	107
1811 ..	11	10	42	50	47	46	6	..	73	112	76	..
1801 ..	16	20	50	50	45	63	6	4	100	76	113	60
1791 ..	20	25	80	61	40	61	13	14	76	64	83	62

ii.—Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

Age.	Number afflicted per 100,000.								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Lepet.		Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total ..	14	25	61	63	64	58	12	8	1,385	836	724	545
0-5 ..	10	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	10	11	73	66	21	22	..	..	1,000	857	1,000	..
10-15 ..	20	11	80	78	50	22	10	11	500	875	286	1,000
15-20 ..	11	27	120	67	84	40	..	13	2,000	455	375	..
20-25 ..	10	12	111	49	61	37	10	12	1,000	364	500	1,000
25-30 ..	..	42	62	81	21	58	10	..	..	1,600	2,000	..
30-35 ..	11	66	54	99	22	60	11	17	4,000	1,200	2,000	1,000
35-40 ..	14	70	28	47	42	47	25	..	3,000	1,000	667	..
40-45 ..	26	..	50	88	56	60	..	..	..	1,500	1,000	..
45-50 ..	27	40	27	120	133	129	27	40	1,000	3,000	600	1,000
50-55 ..	26	50	36	99	216	140	36	50	1,000	2,000	500	1,000
55-60 ..	61	..	61	..	506	210	61	..	..	..	600	..
60 and over ..	..	41	..	..	369	372	60	..	..	..	000	..

* The strict mathematical figure is infinity (∞). With such small totals proportional figures are really worthless.

CHAPTER VIII. OCCUPATION.

Or all the subjects dealt with at a census, that of occupations is decidedly the most intricate and difficult. The difficulty is, however, minimised to a very considerable extent in Coorg, owing to the absence of organized industries of any kind conducted on large scales. The All-India industrial tables have been dispensed with and Imperial Table X relating to occupation has been prepared from the information gathered in columns 9-12 of the census questionnaire. Column 9 was required to show whether a person was an earner or dependent. One who made a regular individual contribution to the family income was considered to be an earner. The next column was reserved only for 'earners' shown in column 9 and in it, the principal occupation of the earner was ordered to be entered. The occupation normally and regularly followed and which produced the major portion of the income constituted the principal occupation. Column 11 served a twofold purpose as it showed not only a subsidiary occupation pursued by an earner in addition to his principal occupation which brought him the next best income but also the occupation followed by a person, shown as dependent in column 9, though he was really a working dependent having no principal occupation. No entry relating to a working dependent was made in column 11 unless he had contributed to the support of the household. A house-wife who regularly managed the kitchen by manual labour was considered to be a working dependent. Column 12 was specially meant for organized workers. Imperial Table XI, relating to occupations of selected communities was not, however, compiled for Coorg. An analysis of the figures in the Imperial Table X are found in the two subsidiary tables appended at the end of this chapter.

2. The occupations returned in the general schedule represent the economic position of the people on the census day. In an agricultural country like Coorg, a very large number of people, who are agriculturists, will be engaged in cultivation for only a certain period of the year and during the rest of the year pursue other occupations such as unskilled day labourers, petty contractors etc. The classification of the subsidiary occupation is generally difficult, but errors in this direction are few and negligible as far as Coorg is concerned. Caste and occupation are often confused and the traditional instead of actual occupation is sometimes noted. But such mistakes have been avoided by proper instructions to enumerators and supervision over their work. Errors due to the use of such vague words as 'service', 'clerk', 'contractor', 'labourer', etc., have been completely avoided. Special instructions in vernacular were given to distinguish between 'earner', 'working dependent' and 'non-working dependent' and principal and subsidiary occupations and also to fill up occupations in respect of cultivators of different kinds. It is possible that some of the working dependents might have been shown as 'earners' and *vice versa*, and some inaccuracy might have crept in as regards females. It is also possible that there might be a few errors in distinguishing the different kinds of cultivators. Subject to the above exceptions, the occupation statistics may be considered to be fairly accurate. The classification was done in the abstraction office at Mangalore.

basis of the
returns.

3. To have a clear idea of the basis of returns, it is essential to examine some of the distinctive features of the occupation census of 1931. Certain changes have been introduced into the general schedule, as a result of which any useful comparison with the figures of the previous censuses, is not feasible. While the total population pursuing each avocation was shown in 1921, only the distribution of workers (earners and working dependents) has now been shown, with the result that the apportionment of the dependents among the different occupations has been dispensed with. Another notable and useful alteration is that in the place of 'workers' and 'dependents' of 1921, a three-fold division of 'earner', 'working dependent' and 'non-working dependent' has been introduced.

4. Apart from these changes in the schedule itself a few alterations in the occupational classification mostly in the nature of amplification, has been introduced. Notable among them are (1) occupations against group 3 of 1921 were subdivided into three separate groups of 2, 3 and 4: but there are no entries against these items in respect of Coorg. (2) Another useful expansion was that group 7 of 1921 was subdivided into groups 9-16, showing different plantation products. (3) Old groups, 26-27, 52-51, 60-61, 66-70 and 85-89 have been combined into single groups of 43, 65, 70, 81 and 90 respectively. Similarly, old groups 31-35 have been re-arranged in groups 46 and 47. (4) Persons under group 101—order 18—in last census, have been shifted to group 183 in order 49; and witches and wizards have been transferred from sub-class XII—Unproductive—to sub-class VIII—Profession and Liberal Art (group 181), etc. In fine the changes have resulted in the groups of occupation rising from 191 to 195 during the decade.

5. The figures of 'earners', 'working dependents' and 'non-working dependents' are 81,573, 27,100 and 51,651 respectively. The number of dependents at the last census was 62,793, which is 11,139 more than the figure for 1931. The number of persons aged below 10, who are usually dependents, in 1931 was 38,138 as against 39,478 in 1921. The only explanation for the abnormal decrease in the number of dependents is that many of the females doing regular cooking work, who might have been shown as dependents in 1921 have now been shown as working dependents.

Summary of statistics.

6. The province, as every other part of India, is mainly agricultural. Information in class A—Production of raw materials—in the Imperial Table is therefore of great importance to Coorg. Out of 125,228 persons, following some occupation or other, 62,631 or 50 per cent are engaged in the production of raw materials. Viewed from another point, out of 111,673 'workers' and 'working dependents', 60,836 or over 54 per cent are living by production of raw materials. The percentage of agriculturists comes to nearly 72 of the actual earners. That the province is pre-eminently agricultural is all the more vivid if 25,000 female working dependents mainly engaged in domestic service are excluded when considering the proportions of agriculturists to total earners and working dependents.

Production of raw materials.

7. Turning to details, it is seen that non-cultivating proprietors have increased from 718 to 2,186 during the decade, but cultivating owners have decreased from 21,791 males to 21,671 and 18,280 females to 3,714. The change can only be attributed to more correct enumeration. The explanation for the great drop in female cultivators is that many females, who mainly did cooking work, and occasionally assisted the males in the fields must have been classified as cultivators at the last census and as working dependents under domestic service in 1931. Similarly, the figures for tenant cultivators also show a decline. Persons engaged in the cultivation of special crops show an increase from 11,983 to 13,156. The details under different crops are given in Imperial Table X. The decrease in the number of persons engaged in 'Forestry' from 1,703 to 251 is attributed to the closing of the 'sawmills' and the Makut tramway works, owing to their unproductive nature.

8. Coming to class B of the table, there is practically no organized industry in Coorg, established even on a fairly large scale. The only organized industries on a small scale are the tea factory at Glen Lorna near Undikeri in South Coorg, and the two rice mills in North and South Coorg. The Agave cultivation in Fraserpet and all the rubber plantations have been closed temporarily, owing to the heavy fall in prices of these products. Details as regards the other minor industries, which have not in any way expanded, are given in the table.

Preparation and supply of material substances.

9. Under class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts—the total number of persons following occupations is 2,105 against 2,336 in 1921. The reduction is mainly due to retrenchment of staff.

Public Administration and Liberal Arts.

10. The increase under class D—Miscellaneous—is due to the inclusion as working dependents of 25,000 females who were only assisting the family with domestic service.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER VIII.—OCCUPATION

i. a.—General distribution of occupation and principal occupation of females
[Earners (principal occupation) and Working Dependents.]

Class, sub-class and order.										Number per 10,000 of total population.	Number of females per 1,000 males.
										2	3
Non-working dependents											
All occupations										3,163	..
[Earnings (principal occupation) and working dependents.]										6,837	..
A. Production of raw materials											
I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation										3,723	354
1. Pasture and agriculture										3,723	354
(a) Cultivation										3,720	354
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (planters, manager, clerks and labourers)										2,876	318
(c) Forestry										791	..
(d) Stock raising										15	4
(e) Rearing of small animals and insects										38	30
2. Fishing and hunting .. .. .										..	..
II. Exploitation of minerals										3	815
3. Metallic minerals .. .. .										..	..
4. Non-metallic minerals .. .. .										..	..
B. Preparation and supply of material substances										515	130
III. Industry										237	201
5. Textiles										4	148
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom .. .. .										..	..
7. Wood										51	221
8. Metals										13	14
9. Ceramics										16	962
10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous										1	..
11. Food industries										42	96
12. Industries of dress and the toilet										62	311
13. Furniture industries .. .. .										..	..
14. Building industries										16	92
15. Construction of means of transport										5	..
16. Production and transmission of physical force .. .. .										..	..
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries										27	85
IV. Transport										94	9
18. Transport by air .. .. .										..	..
19. Transport by water .. .. .										..	..
20. Transport by road										90	6
21. Transport by rail										1	..
22. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services										3	109
V. Trade										184	115
23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance										1	67
24. Brokerage commission and export										6	24
25. Trade in textiles										11	6
26. Trade in skins, leather and furs										1	..
27. Trade in wood .. .. .										..	200
28. Trade in metals										2	31
29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles .. .. .										..	..
30. Trade in chemical products .. .. .										..	..
31. Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.										19	109
32. Other trade in foodstuffs										103	129
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles .. .. .										..	..
34. Trade in furniture										1	267
35. Trade in building materials .. .. .										..	1,000
36. Trade in means of transport										1	..
37. Trade in fuel .. .. .										..	..
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences										6	439
39. Trade of other sorts										28	87
C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts										90	76
VI. Public Force										11	..
40. Army .. .. .										..	..
41. Navy .. .. .										..	..
42. Air Force .. .. .										..	..
43. Police										11	..
VII. Public Administration										22	9
44. Public Administration										22	9
VIII. Professional and Liberal Arts										57	121
45. Religion										20	63
46. Law										2	..
47. Medicine										9	171
48. Instruction										21	148
49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)										5	200
Miscellaneous										2,509	2,935
IX. Persons living on their income										2	118
50. Persons living principally on their income										2	118
X. Domestic service										1,698	1,1847
51. Domestic service										1,698	11,847
XI. Insufficiently described occupations										797	612
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation										797	612
XII. Unproductive										12	367
53. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses .. .. .										..	..
54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes										12	367
55. Other unclassified, non-productive industries .. .. .										..	..

i. b.—General distribution of occupation (Earnings as subsidiary occupation).

Class, sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Class, sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.
1	2	1	2
All occupations	630	21. Brokerage commission and export	2
A. Production of raw materials	111	25. Trade in textiles	2
I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation	111	26. Trade in skins, leather and furs	1
1. Pasture and agriculture	111	27. Trade in wood	1
(a) Cultivation	91	28. Trade in metals	1
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (planters, growers, clerks and labourers)	15	29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles .. .. .	..
(c) Forestry	4	30. Trade in chemical products .. .. .	..
(d) Stock raising	1	31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	2
(e) Rearing of small animals and bees, etc. .. .. .	..	32. Other trade in foodstuffs	22
2. Pasture and hunting .. .. .	..	33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles .. .. .	..
II. Exploitation of minerals .. .. .	..	34. Trade in furniture	1
3. Metallic minerals .. .. .	..	35. Trade in building materials .. .. .	..
4. Non-metallic minerals .. .. .	..	36. Trade in means of transport .. .. .	..
B. Extraction and supply of material	169	37. Trade in fuel .. .. .	..
III. Industry	69	38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	2
5. Textile .. .. .	..	39. Trade of other sorts	5
6. Rubber, skins and kindred materials from the animal kingdom .. .. .	..	C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts	39
7. Wood	20	VI. Public Force	1
8. Metals	6	40. Army .. .. .	..
9. Chemicals	4	41. Navy .. .. .	..
10. Chemical products properly manufactured and put	1	42. Air Force .. .. .	..
11. Book-binding	8	43. Police	1
12. Industries of dress and the leather	21	VII. Public Administration	10
13. Furniture and fixtures .. .. .	..	44. Public Administration	10
14. Building fixtures	3	VIII. Professional and Liberal Arts	10
15. Construction of means of transport .. .. .	..	45. Religion	8
16. Production and transmission of physical force .. .. .	..	46. Law .. .. .	..
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	6	47. Medicine	1
IV. Transport	55	48. Instruction	4
18. Transport by air .. .. .	..	49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 41)	6
19. Transport by water .. .. .	..	D. Miscellaneous	511
20. Transport by road	53	IX. Persons living on their income	4
21. Transport by rail .. .. .	..	50. Persons living principally on their income	4
22. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	2	X. Domestic service	491
V. Trade	45	51. Domestic service	491
23. Handicraft, instruments, furniture, exchange and insurance	7	XI. Insufficiently described occupations	16
		52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	15
		XII. Unproductive	1
		53. inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses .. .. .	..
		54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	1
		55. Other undivided non-productive industries .. .. .	..

ii. a.—Distribution by sub-classes of the occupations of earners' (principal occupations) and working dependents in the Province.

Province.	Number per mille of the total population occupied as earners (principal occupation) and working dependents in															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Non-earning dependents	Working dependents	Farmer (principal occupation)	Sub-class I. Ex. of agric. and veg.	Sub-class II. Ex. of fishery and mar. ind.	Sub-class III. Industry	Sub-class IV. Transport	Sub-class V. Trade	Sub-class VI. Public Force	Sub-class VII. Public Administration	Sub-class VIII. Professors and Liberal Arts	Sub-class IX. Persons living on their income	Sub-class X. Domestic service	Sub-class XI. Insufficiently described occupation	Sub-class XII. Unproductive
1	216.3	175.9	517.8	372.4	..	23.7	9.4	18.1	11	2.2	5.7	0.2	100.7	70.7	1.2	..

ii. b.—Distribution by sub-classes of subsidiary occupation in the Province.

Province.	Number per mille of the total population of earners having a subsidiary occupation in											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	11.1	..	6.9	5.5	4.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.4	40.0	1.5	0.1

CHAPTER IX.

LITERACY.

Nature of returns.

THE standard prescribed at the last census that a person was to be described as literate, if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, has been retained at the present census. The enumerators had clear instructions on this point and the statistics may be regarded as approximately accurate. Instructions were also issued as at the last census to show literacy in English in a separate column. The number of literates who had completed their primary education was recorded in the schedules but the figures obtained were not compiled in the abstraction office.

Reference to statistics.

2. Imperial Table XIII gives particulars of literacy by religion and age and Imperial Table XIV deals with the number of literate males and females of each caste, tribe or race. At the end of this chapter are appended five subsidiary tables showing the following statistical particulars :—

- (i) (a) literacy by age, sex and religion,
- (b) education of Christians by race,
- (ii) English literacy by age, sex and religion,
- (iii) progress of literacy since 1891,
- (iv) literacy by caste, and
- (v) the number of institutions and pupils according to the return of the Educational department.

Summary of the statistics.

3. During the past decade, the number of literates in the province increased from 20,643 to 25,336 or by 23 per cent. If the sex figures are taken into consideration, it is interesting to note that while the male literates have only increased by 2,933 or 17 per cent, the female literates have increased by 1,760 or 48 per cent. The floating population of nearly 38,000, which comprises mostly illiterates and also the decrease of 511 in the total population should be borne in mind while appraising the figures of increase under 'literate'. The vast progress in female education made during the decade is noteworthy. The figures tabulated below disclose the position of Coorg in literacy in comparison with some of the provinces and states in India :—

Provinces or States.	Population of literates per 1,000 aged 5 and over.			Provinces or States.	Population of literates per 1,000 aged 5 and over.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
Burma	367	560	164	Bengal	110	180	32
Cochin	337	460	220	Madras	108	187	30
Travancore ..	288	408	168	Bombay	108	174	32
Coorg	176	246	87	Mysore	106	174	33
Delhi	163	226	72	Hyderabad ..	47	78	11

Coorg stands fourth, Burma, Cochin and Travancore taking the first three places. Though comparison of statistics relating to Coorg with other provinces and states, so vastly varying in area, population, climate and resources serves no useful purpose, yet it indicates that Coorg is not very backward in education and that there has been steady progress from decade to decade. The percentage of literates in English to that of the total population is nearly 3 and to that of total literates 16, taking only those over 5 years into consideration. Provincial Table II shows the Talukwar figures of literacy. It is seen that in North Coorg there are 8,523 males and 1,930 females and in South Coorg, 11,369 males and 3,514 females literate in vernaculars, which means that 20 per cent of the male population and 5 per cent of the female population in North Coorg

Literacy by taluks.

are literate while the percentages for South Coorg are 24 for males and 8 for females. Turning to literacy in English, 3.5 per cent of males and 1.2 per cent of females in North Coorg are literate, the corresponding percentages for South Coorg being 3.7 for males and 0.7 for females. The Coorgs who are predominant in every walk of life evince keen interest in education, both in vernacular and English and as they are mostly in South Coorg, literacy figures for that taluk are comparatively superior. The proportion has, however, greatly diminished as most of the educated persons of the taluk are in Government service working at the headquarters of the province, Mercara, which is situated in North Coorg. The preponderance of female literates in English in North Coorg is mainly attributed to the presence of many literate women in Mercara, mostly belonging to South Coorg who are the wives and children of well-to-do Coorgs and Government servants. The existence of the Girls' High School is another contributory factor to the larger number of English literates among females in North Coorg.

4. The progress in education among the main religions in the province from 1901, is illustrated below :—

Literacy by religion.

Religion.	Number per 10,000 of all ages, who are literate.							
	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Religions	2,196	748	1,895	496	1,570	279	1,277	157
Hindus	2,186	756	2,116	569	1,688	288	1,200	126
Muslims	1,885	275	1,891	210	1,834	160	1,087	126
Christians	3,886	1,821	3,508	2,036	3,605	1,910	3,522	1,693

5. The Christians as before are in the forefront, though for the first time since 1901, the female literates show a fall. Subsidiary Table i-a deals with the education of Christians by race. Among Muslims, it may be noted, that while the figures for females since 1901 have more than doubled themselves, those for males have remained almost stationary, except for a slight increase during 1901-1911. Turning to Hindus, the female figures since 1901 have increased by six times, while those for males have almost doubled themselves. If Brahmans and depressed classes are excluded from Hindus, 20,736 literates are found for a population of 117,941 or 18 per cent. Further, if forest tribes who number 19,677 are excluded, the percentage of literates works out to 21.

6. Taking all religions into consideration, a steady and marked progress in education is clearly visible. This is evident from the fact that while there were 76 public institutions and 4,156 scholars receiving education therein in 1901, there were in 1931, 111 public institutions and 9,964 scholars. (Subsidiary Table v.)

7. The undermentioned table below compares the figures for literacy in the three main age periods above 10 years among the chief religions since 1901. In all the three age-groups, a continuous and steady growth of literates is seen, among all religions and Hindus. Similar progress is also noticed among Muslims and Christians but the curve of progress takes an undulating course. Literates in the age-group 15-20 furnish a good guide to the number of children who have been under effective instruction during the preceding quinquennium. A comparison of the number returned as literate at this age-period during each succeeding census indicates that from decade to decade, for every religion except Christianity, steady progress is made, among both the sexes. The progress of female education among Hindus is appreciable, being over four times the figures for 1901. Among Christians, though there is improvement, when compared with the figures for 1901, there was a decrease among male literates during 1911-21, and among female literates during 1921-31. The reason is that a portion of Christians are immigrants, and the figures of literacy fluctuate with the number of literates among the immigrants. Considering persons aged 5 years and over, the percentage of literates among males, to that of the male population works out to 25, the corresponding percentage for females being 9. In Madras, the similar percentage for males is 19 and for females 3.

Literacy by age.

Literate in both sexes.

Religion.		1		10-15								15-20			
				1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1931.		1921.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions	1,777	845	1,416	652	1,096	361	1,098	243	2,499	1,028	1,881	792	
Hindus	1,626	790	1,271	603	995	304	839	191	2,210	970	1,669	737	
Muslims	89	18	96	13	95	16	81	7	204	22	146	18	
Christians	60	33	43	36	35	36	65	42	83	32	49	34	

Religion.		1		15-20.								20 and over.			
				1911.		1901.		1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
				14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All Religions	1,691	466	1,578	284	14,591	3,065	13,369	2,947	12,317	1,252	9,974	675	
Hindus	1,451	397	1,373	235	12,619	2,978	11,449	1,769	10,379	999	8,169	417	
Muslims	155	13	136	12	1,350	79	1,319	61	1,316	46	1,294	43	
Christians	82	51	61	36	601	189	485	298	586	207	579	180	

Literacy in
English.

S. Literacy in English education is dealt with in Subsidiary Table *iv* and also in the last three columns of Imperial Tables VIII and IX. The remarkable enthusiasm for English education evinced during 1911-21, was kept up during the last decade; the number of such literates being 362 per 10,000 in the case of males and 97 in the case of females, against 141 and 24, respectively in 1901. The Muhammadans are still averse to English education and more particularly so their females, among whom 2 literates for 10,000 population are recorded. The Christians are naturally more advanced in English education, though female literates among them during the past decade decreased from 945 to 728 per 10,000 of population. The percentage of literates in English among those aged 5 and over to that of the total persons aged 5 and over, in each sex comes to 4 for males and 1 for females. Similar percentages in Madras are 3 for males and 0.3 for females.

Literacy
among
various
castes and
tribes.

9. Imperial Table XIV and Subsidiary Table *v* deal with literacy by caste. Of all the communities, the most advanced in literacy are the Brahmans, among whom there are 744 literates including 246 literates in English, for a population of 1,203 persons, aged 7 years and over. The progress of education among Coorgs is maintained. There are 13,184 literates including 2,400 literates in English out of 33,753 persons aged 7 years and over. The proportion of female literates in English among Coorgs, however, is higher than among Brahmans. The Gauda and Lingayat communities come next to Coorgs with 2,115 and 725 literates for 11,579 and 4,400 persons, aged 7 years and over, respectively. Among Adi-Dravidas, Balagai, Holey, Madiga and Panchama aged 7 and over, there were 233 males and 42 females literate and 6 males literate in English. There has been hardly any improvement in literacy among these classes and this is attributed to the unwillingness on the part of parents to send their children to schools, in spite of the several inducements offered to them. There were in 1931-32 five Panchama schools against twelve in 1921-22. The Yeravas are in no way better as there are only 15 males and 8 females literate for a population of 5,539 males and 4,826 females aged 7 years and over. A special Yerava school opened in 1925 had to be closed for want of sufficient attendance.

iv.—Literacy by caste.

Caste.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.				Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.			
	1931.		1921.		1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gandys	22.5	41	221	54	218	7	129	27
Rajputs	12.4	76	23	1	204	6	..	..
.. .. .	11	..	23	1	62	..	7	..
Khatris	1.9	22.5	2.5	101	51	..	..	..
.. .. .	1.2	1.4	..	..	1,104	205	612	70
Khatris .. .. .	..	..	2	2	912	241	..	..
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..
Thakurs	2.3	31	212	22	117	62	90	69
.. .. .	2.9	..	..	..	564	71	..	..
Marathas	1.9	22	73	11	109	..	18	..
.. .. .	1.2	22	..	..	191	..	..	..
Masikhas	1.2	22	141	11	76	20	8	..
.. .. .	1.2	21	..	..	31	25	..	..
Patels	4	..	51	2	..	..	..	..
.. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaidyas	11.7	14	74	5	12	3	57	..
.. .. .	1.9	12	..	..	20	3	..	..
Vartas .. .. .	..	1	2	1	..	8	..	..
.. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..

* The figures in the parentheses give the proportion each caste represents of the total population.

† The figures in the parentheses give the proportion each caste represents of the total population.

v.—Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the return of the Educational Department.

Class of Institution.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Public.										
Government	2	1,056	2	681	1	228	1	255	2	297
(a) Upper Primary .. .. .	..	..	1	129	2	218	1	272	1	169
(b) Lower Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Upper Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Lower Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private.										
Government	17	435	5	78	38	729	25	367	35	457

* Includes one Industrial School.

CHAPTER X.

LANGUAGE.

THE statistics relating to linguistic distribution of the people are presented in parts I and II of Imperial Table XV. The subsidiary table appended at the end of this chapter gives the distribution of the total population by language according to the Linguistic Survey of India. The data were collected from information furnished in columns 14 and 15 of the census questionnaire.

Reference to statistics.

2. Prior to 1931, the existence of bi-lingualism used to give some discretion to the enumerators in selecting the language, which each person ordinarily used in his own house and consequently the accuracy of the language returns was open to doubt according to the extent of bi-lingualism. To overcome this defect a new column for subsidiary languages was opened in 1931 and this arrangement had the desired effect of minimising indiscriminate entries relating to the mother-tongue spoken. The new information about subsidiary languages is compiled in part II of Imperial Table XV and forms a special feature of the language census of this year. The language first spoken from the cradle was considered to be the mother-tongue, and the language or languages habitually spoken in addition to the mother-tongue in one's daily life was entered as subsidiary.

Accuracy of returns.

3. The principal indigenous languages of the province are 'Kodagu' and 'Yerava'. The other languages spoken are, Kanarese, Malayalam, Tulu, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Kurumba, Konkani, Marati and Gujarati. There are, however, separate figures relating to persons talking Arabic and European languages. At the 1931 census, 44,585 persons have been returned as speaking 'Kodagu' as their mother-tongue against 39,681 and 42,784 persons in 1921 and 1911 respectively. The population of Coorgs by caste is 41,026. Taking into consideration the fact that many other minor communities such as, Heggade, Golla, Kembattis, etc., speak 'Kodagu' as their mother-tongue, the language figures for 'Kodagu' can be accepted as accurate. As regards the Yerava language, it is to be noted that while the actual Yerava population is 12,810, persons who have been returned as speaking Yerava language as their mother-tongue number only 10,026. It is common knowledge that a Yerava, with whatever languages he may be conversant and however civilized he may be, will not forget his mother-tongue and will only speak his mother-tongue in his home. It thus seems to be fairly clear that either the language figures or the population figures of Yervas are somewhat inaccurate.

Distribution of population by language.

4. Among the dravidian group, there are five languages and two dialects, excluding the Kodagu language and Yerava dialect. Of these, Tamil, Malayalam, Tulu and Telugu speaking persons show an increase over the figures of 1921 while Kanarese speaking persons show a decrease of nearly 7,000. These languages are spoken mostly by immigrants, and consequently fluctuations in their number *ipso facto* result in variations in the number speaking different languages. The Kanarese language is, however, spoken by an overwhelming majority of 62,769. The number conversant with 'Kuruba' dialect discloses considerable diminution from 3,737 to 2,394; this is due to the decrease in their population. Among the other languages spoken, Marati shows a 50 per cent increase while Hindustani shows a decline of nearly 30 per cent.

Dravidian languages.

5. The number of persons speaking the English language shows a decrease of 8 (254 against 262 in 1921), while the total number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians is 222. There is a continuous decrease since 1911, in the number of persons speaking English. The number speaking Arabic and Portuguese shows a slight increase.

Foreign Languages.

Distribution of Total Population by language according to linguistic survey.

Family, sub-family, branch or sub-branch	Group	Language	Dialect	Number of speakers.			Number per 10,000 of population of Province (1931).
1	2	3	4	1931.	1921.	1911.	8
Grand total.				163,327	163,838	174,976	
I.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA.							
Dravidian family ..	Dravidic group ..	Total ..	.. ..	3,097	2,062	4,291	184
		Malayalam ..	.. ..	14,914	10,913	13,669	913
		Kannada ..	.. ..	10,026	12,666	14,916	614
		Kashmiri ..	.. ..	2,270	69,431	67,545	3,814
		Kashmiri ..	.. ..	2,274	2,737	4,012	147
		Kashmiri ..	.. ..	41,545	39,681	42,784	2,739
		Kashmiri ..	.. ..	14,275	12,145	14,226	874
		Kashmiri ..	.. ..	2,668	1,002	2,684	163
Total ..				154,644	153,742	164,371	..
Indo-European family ..	Indo-European group ..	Marathi ..	.. ..	1,577	1,001	1,711	97
		Marathi ..	.. ..	2,331	2,514	2,696	143
		Western Hindi ..	.. ..	4,378	6,101	6,527	264
		Western Hindi ..	.. ..	51	25	129	3
		Western Hindi ..	.. ..	7	25	60	..
		Western Hindi ..	.. ..	8	..	9	..
		Western Hindi ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
		Western Hindi ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..				8,354	9,790	10,173	..
II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.							
Semitic family ..	Semitic group ..	Arabic ..	.. ..	10	7	6	1
		Arabic ..	.. ..	10	37	67	3
		Arabic ..	.. ..	234	262	315	16
		Arabic ..	.. ..	6	..	10	..
		Arabic ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
		Arabic ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
		Arabic ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
		Arabic ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..				329	306	423	..
Others ..				..	..	4	..

CHAPTER XI.

RELIGION.

THIS chapter deals with the figures in Imperial Table XVI relating to distribution of population by religion and Provincial Table II concerning population of districts and taluks by religion. The main features of the statistics relating to religion are set out in the three subsidiary tables appended at the end of this chapter which show (i) the general distribution of the population by religion, (ii) the number and variation of Christian population and (iii) the religion of the urban and rural population. Reference to statistics.

2. The enumerators were instructed to enter in column 4 of the schedule the religion as given out by each individual without cavil, viz., Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Jain or Parsi and they were also instructed to enter the sect after the general name. The variations in the number following Hinduism, Christianity and Muhammadanism are dealt with separately below. The number of Jains shows a substantial decrease during the decade—83 against 202 in 1921. They are a dwindling sect in Coorg, and their main connections being with Mysore Jains, most of them have alienated their landed interest here and migrated into Mysore Province. The position of Buddhists is in no way better and they have gone down from 14 to 3 during the decade. The figures for Parsis are 12 males and 15 females. Variation by religion.

3. The term 'Hinduism' cannot be defined appropriately. A common and vague definition is that all persons who recognize caste, who worship orthodox deities, the incarnations of Vishnu or Shiva, their wives or their offsprings, divine mothers, spirits of trees, rocks and streams, etc., and who are governed by any system of Hindu Law, are Hindus. The term is so elastic that it includes every Indian who owns no allegiance to any other definite creed. This is particularly so in the case of Coorg since every one who is not a Muslim, Christian, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi and Agnostic, is classed as a Hindu. The total number of persons returned as Hindu in 1931 is 146,007 which is 89 per cent of the total population, the corresponding figures for 1921 being 126,697 and 77 per cent. The difference of nearly 20,000 is due to the classification of certain forest tribes as Hindus who were enumerated as animists in 1921. 'Brahmos' and 'Aryas' are not found in Coorg. The one Brahmo, who has been returned in 1931 is presumably an outsider. Hinduism.

4. The figures for this religion show an increase from 13,021 to 13,777 which is certainly not due to conversions or re-conversions but partly to the increased number of immigrants for purposes of trade and work in the plantations as labourers and partly to a slight increase in the indigenous population. Muhammadanism.

5. The number and variations in the Christian religion from 1881 is clearly indicated in Subsidiary Table ii. Having risen gradually till 1901, the population showed a decrease in the following two censuses of 1911 and 1921. The 1931 census, however, recorded an increase from 3,182 to 3,425. Owing to the non-compilation of Imperial Table XI relating to distribution of Christian population by sect and race, it is not possible to compare the figures for the different sects. However, Roman Catholics have increased from 2,778 to 2,808 and the Indian Christian population from 2,979 to 3,208 during the decade. The increase may be due to influx of coolies and maistris. Proselytism, however, does not evince any progress in Coorg. Christianity.

Reference to
statistics.

6. The apparent inconsistency between the Christian figures in Imperial Table XVI and those in Imperial Tables VII, XIII and Provincial Table II, represents five Europeans, who returned their religion as Agnostic; they were considered as 'others' for the purpose of Imperial Table XVI, but included among Christians for other tables.

Urban and
rural popula-
tion.

7. The distribution of urban and rural population by religion in proportions of 10,000, is dealt with in Subsidiary Table iii. Hindus who had gained in the urban area and lost in the rural area in 1921, have again gained in the urban area. But in the rural area, though according to the table, there is a very substantial increase from 7,810 to 9,092 per 10,000 of population, this growth is more apparent than real as all the forest tribes classed as animists in 1921, were treated as Hindus in 1931. In the case of Muslims, they have again gained in the rural area. Their loss in urban areas is only nominal, as the lower proportion is brought about by the increase of nearly 1,000 in the total urban population. Numerically they have gained by 153 in the two towns. Christians have gained in the rural area, and as in the case of Muslims, their loss in the urban area is only nominal. Numerically, they too have gained by 9.

i.—General Distribution of the Population by religion.

Religion. 1	Actual number in 1931. 2	Proportion per 10,000 of population in						Variation in per cent, increase + : Decrease —.					
		1931. 3	1921. 4	1911. 5	1901. 6	1901. 7	1891. 8	1921-1931. 9	1911-1921. 10	1901-1911. 11	1901-1901. 12	1891-1901. 13	1881-1901. 14
Total ..	163,327	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	— 0.3	— 6.4	— 3.1	+ 4.4	— 2.9	— 9.1
Hindu ..	146,007	8,940	7,733	7,939	8,849	9,063	9,113	— 1.0	— 8.6	— 13.1	+ 4.0	— 3.5	— 10.1
Animistic ..	13,777	843	1,265	1,099	183								
Muslim ..	3,425	210	194	203	204	196	177	+ 5.8	— 0.9	— 3.7	+ 7.8	+ 1.0	+ 9.9
Christian ..	83	6	12	6	6	7	6	+ 7.6	— 10.4	— 3.5	+ 8.0	+ 7.6	+ 6.7
† Jain ..	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	— 7.0	—	— 17.1	+ 5.1	+ 65.7	+ 2.9
† Buddhist ..	27	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
† Parsi ..	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
† Agnostic ..	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The strict mathematical figure is infinity. With such small totals, percentages are really worthless.

† The figures relating to these castes are based upon the small population returns. They are only of academic interest but of no real value.

ii.—Christians—Number and Variation.

Year. 1	Actual population. 2	Variation.	
		Period. 3	Percentage. 4
1881 ..	3,152	1881-1891	+ 7.6
1891 ..	3,392	1891-1901	+ 8.6
1901 ..	3,683	1901-1911	— 3.5
1911 ..	3,553	1911-1921	— 10.4
1921 ..	3,182	1921-1931	+ 7.6
1931 ..	3,425	1881-1931	+ 8.7

iii.—Religions of Urban and Rural Population.

Province. 1	Number per 10,000 of urban population who are					Number per 10,000 of rural population who are					
	Hindu. 2	Muslim. 3	Christian. 4	Jain. 5	Parsi. 6	Hindu. 7	Muslim. 8	Christian. 9	Animistic. 10	Jain. 11	Buddhists 12
Coorg ..	6,553	2,502	866	51	28	9,092	738	168	..	2	..

CHAPTER XII.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

Reference to statistics. THIS final chapter of the report is devoted exclusively to the examination of returns relating to the caste, tribe, race or nationality of the people enumerated. The figures are compiled in Imperial Tables XVII and XVIII. Similar figures for Europeans and Anglo-Indians are dealt with in Imperial Table XIX.

Value of statistics. 2. In dealing with the value of the statistics in 1921 in respect of this chapter, it has been clearly pointed out that the figures pertaining to Kodagas, Amma Kodagas, Jama Kodagas and Brahmans, etc., are vitiated by several inaccuracies. Consequently, it serves no useful purpose to compare the figures of this census with that of 1921 census. The total population of 'Kodagas' as disclosed in the census returns of 1931, is 41,026. Though special instructions were issued to exclude from this category all persons who are virtually not Coorgs by caste, it is believed that Jama Coorgs (who are not Coorgs by race) of Somwarpet and Sunticoppa Nads, who produced 'Nirupas' in which they were described as 'Kodagas', were entered as such in the census schedules. The number of such persons may not exceed a thousand at the outside. Subject to this discrepancy, the figures for this community may be considered as accurate. Amma Coorgs number 666, Brahmans of all kinds number 2,723. The Gaudas, another important community, who number 14,016, show an increase of 753. Holeyas come next; they numbered 18,350 in 1921, 147 Madigas, however, having been excluded and shown separately. But during the last census, the number of Holeyas is only 320. Presumably, Adi-Dravidas, Adiyas, Balagai and Panchama, who are now separately shown were included among Holeyas in 1921. When all the above four castes are treated as Holeyas, the total works out to 20,078.

Yeravas. 3. The Yeravas form another important community in Coorg. They number 12,810 and show a decrease of 1,198 when compared with the figure of last census. The southernmost portions of Coorg and portions of Mysore and Wynad adjoining the Coorg boundary in the south, are the usual place of residence of this constantly moving tribe. February, the month in which the final census took place, being the time when agricultural work was almost over, the Yeravas who mostly belong to the working class, were moving about among their kinsmen in Mysore and Wynad. The decrease may, therefore, be due to such movements. There are no signs of this tribe dwindling.

Other minor castes. 4. Among other minor communities, Mappillas record a further increase of 16 per cent. The next notable increase is among Pales, who have risen from 2,299 to 3,192. They are mostly a working class from outside the Province and they must have come in larger numbers in 1931. Vakkaligas, Indian Christians and Malayas also show slight increase over the figures for 1921. A decrease by nearly half is seen in the Lingayat community. This may probably be due to inaccurate enumeration in 1921. A similar decrease is noticed among Maratha, where the fall is nearly 70 per cent. The other minor decreases are among Kurubas and Medas.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians. 5. Imperial Table XIX, deals with Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age, race and sect. Only 16 Europeans out of 138 are described as non-British subjects. The number of Europeans and British subjects show a decrease from 250 to 138, while Anglo-Indians record an increase from 47 to 84.

IMPERIAL TABLES

TABLE V

Towns arranged territorially with Population by Religion.

Province and Town.			Population.			Hindu.			Muslim.			Christian.					
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Total	9,827	5,848	3,979	6,440	3,805	2,635	2,459	1,545	914	851	464	387			
Coorg—																	
Mercara	..	M.	5,995	3,427	2,568	4,277	2,460	1,817	1,175	677	498	527	283	244			
Virarajendrapet	..	M.	3,832	2,421	1,411	2,163	1,345	818	1,284	868	416	324	181	143			
Province and Town.			Jain.			Buddhist.			Jew.			Zoroastrian (Parsi).			Others.		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Total	50	22	28	27	12	15	
Coorg—																	
Mercara	..	1	1	15	6	9	
Virarajendrapet	..	49	21	28	12	6	6	

TABLE VI

Birthplace.

Province, State or Country where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total ..	163,327	90,575	72,752
A I.—Born within the Province (Coorg) ..	124,609	64,926	59,683
A II.—Born in Provinces and States beyond the Province ..	38,619	25,596	13,023
(a) Adjacent Provinces and States ..	38,304	25,362	12,942
i. British Territory (Madras) ..	25,333	18,142	7,191
ii. State (Mysore) ..	12,971	7,220	5,751
(b) Other Provinces and States ..	299	225	74
i. British Territory ..	179	143	36
Burma ..	7	6	1
Elsewhere in British India ..	172	137	35
ii. States ..	120	82	38
Travancore ..	24	18	6
Cochin ..	71	50	21
Pudukkottai ..	1	..	1
Hyderabad ..	21	11	10
Other Indian States ..	3	3	..
(c) India unspecified ..	7	1	6
(d) French and Portuguese Settlements ..	9	8	1
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries ..	13	9	4
(a) Within British Dominions (Ceylon) ..	9	6	3
(b) Outside British Dominions ..	3	3	..
i. China ..	1	1	..
ii. Afghanistan ..	2	2	..
(c) Asia unspecified ..	1	..	1
C.—Born in Europe ..	72	39	33
(a) United Kingdom and Ireland ..	66	37	29
(b) Continental Europe (France) ..	6	2	4
D.—Born in Africa (unspecified) ..	7	3	4
E.—Born in America ..	5	2	3
(a) Within British Dominions (Canada) ..	4	1	3
(b) Outside British Dominions (U.S.A.) ..	1	1	..
F.—Born in Australasia (unspecified) ..	2	..	2

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Religion.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS.	TOTAL	163,327	90,575	72,752	82,535	50,212	32,323	64,417	35,582	28,835	16,375	4,781	11,594
	0-1	4,313	2,127	2,186	4,308	2,126	2,182	5	1	4	..	..	..
	1-2	4,378	2,184	2,194	4,373	2,183	2,190	5	1	4	..	..	..
	2-3	3,931	1,911	2,020	3,923	1,908	2,015	8	3	5	..	..	..
	3-4	3,498	1,721	1,777	3,493	1,719	1,774	5	2	3	..	..	..
	4-5	3,402	1,725	1,677	3,391	1,721	1,670	9	4	5	2	..	2
	TOTAL 0-5.	19,522	9,668	9,854	19,488	9,657	9,831	32	11	21	2	..	2
	5-10	18,616	9,527	9,089	18,486	9,491	8,995	122	36	86	8	..	8
	10-15	18,954	9,993	8,961	18,387	9,925	8,442	559	66	493	28	2	26
	15-20	16,639	9,129	7,510	11,473	8,232	3,241	4,923	859	4,064	243	38	205
	20-25	17,991	9,879	8,112	8,525	7,133	1,392	8,888	2,612	6,276	578	134	444
	25-30	16,867	9,740	7,127	3,352	3,185	167	12,166	6,111	6,055	1,349	444	905
	30-35	15,216	9,175	6,041	1,650	1,557	93	11,804	7,001	4,803	1,762	617	1,145
	35-40	11,435	7,164	4,271	540	489	51	8,777	5,991	2,786	2,118	684	1,434
	40-45	9,021	5,007	3,414	304	259	45	6,654	4,733	1,921	2,063	615	1,448
	45-50	6,281	3,771	2,510	142	117	25	4,161	3,119	1,042	1,978	535	1,443
	50-55	4,801	2,784	2,017	92	77	15	2,912	2,239	673	1,797	468	1,329
	55-60	3,063	1,634	1,429	45	36	9	1,521	1,215	306	1,497	383	1,114
	60-65	2,346	1,213	1,133	30	22	8	1,043	857	186	1,273	334	939
	65-70	1,130	585	545	19	16	3	421	360	61	690	209	481
	70 and over.	1,445	706	739	22	16	6	434	372	62	989	318	671
HINDU.	TOTAL	146,007	79,559	66,448	74,180	44,310	29,870	56,846	30,830	26,016	14,981	4,419	10,562
	0-1	3,953	1,943	2,010	3,948	1,942	2,006	5	1	4	..	..	..
	1-2	4,010	1,993	2,017	4,005	1,992	2,013	5	1	4	..	..	..
	2-3	3,600	1,742	1,858	3,594	1,739	1,855	6	3	3	..	..	..
	3-4	3,212	1,571	1,641	3,207	1,569	1,638	5	2	3	..	..	..
	4-5	3,139	1,586	1,553	3,128	1,582	1,546	9	4	5	2	..	2
	TOTAL 0-5.	17,914	8,835	9,079	17,882	8,824	9,058	30	11	19	2	..	2
	5-10	17,040	8,672	8,368	16,926	8,638	8,288	106	34	72	8	..	8
	10-15	17,159	8,949	8,210	16,666	8,886	7,780	471	61	410	22	2	20
	15-20	14,655	7,845	6,810	10,110	7,062	3,048	4,335	750	3,585	210	33	177
	20-25	15,773	8,417	7,356	7,363	6,038	1,325	7,899	2,262	5,637	511	117	394
	25-30	14,843	8,356	6,487	2,808	2,661	147	10,806	5,291	5,515	1,229	404	825
	30-35	13,410	7,916	5,494	1,387	1,305	82	10,412	6,043	4,369	1,611	568	1,043
	35-40	10,132	6,240	3,892	466	420	46	7,727	5,189	2,538	1,939	631	1,308
	40-45	8,052	4,928*	3,124	273	232	41	5,883	4,127*	1,756	1,896	569	1,327
	45-50	5,594	3,317	2,277	122	102	20	3,662	2,715	947	1,810	500	1,310
	50-55	4,276	2,444	1,832	78	66	12	2,548	1,943	605	1,650	435	1,215
	55-60	2,739	1,427	1,312	39	31	8	1,319	1,039	280	1,881	357	1,024
	60-65	2,111	1,074	1,037	26	20	6	911	739	172	1,174	315	859
	65-70	1,018	522	496	16	13	3	369	314	55	683	195	438
	70 and over.	1,291	617	674	18	12	6	368	312	56	905	293	612
MUSLIM.	TOTAL	13,777	8,943	4,834	6,554	4,725	1,829	6,153	3,952	2,201	1,070	266	804
	0-1	274	137	137	274	137	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1-2	280	140	140	280	140	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2-3	250	124	126	248	124	124	2	..	2	..	..	..
	3-4	219	114	105	219	114	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4-5	199	106	93	199	106	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL 0-5.	1,222	621	601	1,220	621	599	2	..	2	..	..	..
	5-10	1,226	671	555	1,211	669	542	15	2	13	..	..	..
	10-15	1,424	842	582	1,339	838	501	79	4	75	6	..	6
	15-20	1,621	1,074	547	1,104	976	128	488	94	394	29	4	25
	20-25	1,821	1,226	595	946	910	36	819	302	517	56	14	42
	25-30	1,635	1,151	484	434	424	10	1,106	693	413	95	34	61
	30-35	1,450	1,040	410	204	197	7	1,133	805	328	113	38	75
	35-40	1,044	757	287	52	49	3	858	667	191	134	41	93
	40-45	767	552	215	18	17	1	621	501	120	128	34	94
	45-50	541	367	174	8	7	1	403	337	66	130	23	107
	50-55	414	273	141	7	7	..	293	244	49	114	22	92
	55-60	240	153	87	2	2	..	152	134	18	86	17	69
	60-65	174	99	75	3	2	1	96	86	10	75	11	64
	65-70	81	45	36	2	2	..	38	35	3	41	8	33
	70 and over.	117	72	45	4	4	..	50	48	2	63	20	43

* Includes one Brahmo.

[illegible]

TABLE VIII

Civil condition by age for selected Communities.

Race, Tribe or Caste.	Sex.	Popula- tion.	UNMARRIED.										MARRIED.										WIDOWED.										
			Total.					41 and over.					Total.					0 to 6.					Total.					0 to 6.					
			0 to 6.	7 to 13.	14 to 23.	24 to 43.	44 and over.	0 to 6.	7 to 13.	14 to 23.	24 to 43.	44 and over.	0 to 6.	7 to 13.	14 to 23.	24 to 43.	44 and over.	0 to 6.	7 to 13.	14 to 23.	24 to 43.	44 and over.	0 to 6.	7 to 13.	14 to 23.	24 to 43.	44 and over.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Arjo Valaya (Kumali)	..	100	46	16	17	6	8	4	..	46	1	4	1	4	29	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maratha	..	300	100	8	24	24	60	61	2	173	1	4	1	10	127	33	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayar	..	1,160	336	21	30	35	101	228	12	605	..	..	1	10	369	210	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labbat	..	120	69	15	13	8	12	13	..	60	..	..	..	3	41	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baud	..	823	504	69	94	53	110	105	7	325	..	..	..	10	237	88	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahman-Kuma- rean.	..	695	370	83	112	48	80	41	3	254	..	..	..	18	107	68	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holla	..	280	108	11	48	17	28	20	1	104	..	..	..	70	63	17	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	..	185	90	31	20	10	22	7	1	86	..	..	..	5	65	16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mapplalla	..	0,051	3,206	461	612	477	912	725	10	2,064	..	..	..	3	131	581	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulliy	..	370	166	62	10	17	20	11	1	97	..	..	..	7	64	26	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruba	..	3,710	1,006	638	628	100	307	220	8	1,571	..	..	..	3	76	1,014	477	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pala	..	2,120	901	123	225	130	282	210	5	1,620	..	..	..	2	163	322	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vakkhuffen	..	4,353	2,304	510	608	301	408	333	15	1,595	..	..	..	1	103	1,123	572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verava	..	0,703	3,316	1,223	811	292	317	295	12	3,119	..	..	..	3	131	2,085	889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idumyent	..	2,350	1,267	970	1,211	173	237	230	14	708	..	..	..	2	303	482	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bandha	..	7,300	4,233	1,175	1,233	152	810	610	27	2,773	..	..	..	8	116	1,815	527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panchann	..	8,600	3,611	1,313	1,513	303	211	70	33	3,679	..	..	..	7	41	611	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kabara	..	20,763	12,097	4,121	4,121	1,352	2,380	1,304	47	6,708	..	..	..	3	153	1,015	918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anuna Kodava	..	330	263	65	62	30	10	21	1	114	..	..	..	..	6	68	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boya	..	256	133	30	32	14	28	19	..	115	..	..	..	23	73	12	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madava	..	122	65	13	26	1	5	6	..	50	..	..	..	3	9	21	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudayan	..	184	88	22	21	10	22	10	..	95	..	..	..	5	68	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobara	..	143	84	20	31	7	18	8	1	47	..	..	..	1	12	30	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The communities in this table are arranged in the order of frequency of child marriage, i.e., according to the proportion which the number in each community of married females under 13 years of age bears to its total female population.

The communities in this table are arranged in the order of frequency of child marriage, i.e., according to the proportion which the number in each community of married females under 13 years of age bears to its total female population.

TABLE IX

Infirmitiee—Part I—Distribution by Age.

Age.	1	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAFMUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
		Persons. 2	Males. 3	Females. 4	Persons. 5	Males. 6	Females. 7	Persons. 8	Males. 9	Females. 10	Persons. 11	Males. 12	Females. 13	Persons. 14	Males. 15	Females. 16
TOTAL	..	248	136	112	31	13	18	101	55	46	100	58	42	17	11	6
0-1
1-2
2-3
3-4
4-5
TOTAL 0-5	..	5	1	4	1	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
5-10
10-15
15-20
20-25
25-30
30-35
35-40
40-45
45-50
50-55
55-60
60-65
65-70
70 and over

Note.—One male was returned as suffering from double infirmity, insanity and deafmutism. This explains the difference between the total persons afflicted in columns 2 and 3 and the total of the figures under each infirmity.

For figures of Table IX—Part II—Distribution by District, please see figures against 'Total' at the beginning of the above statement.

TABLE X *

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

Group num- ber.	Occupation.	Persons.						
		Total following occupation.	Total population		As principal occupa- tion.	As working depen- dents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.
1	2	3	Males.		Males.	Females.		Males.
			4	5	6	7	8	Females.
9								
	Grand total	125,228	62,345	22,228	1,778	25,322	5,433	8,122
	Class A.—Production of Raw Materials ..	62,631	44,394	15,756	512	154	1,568	247
	SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION ..	62,631	44,394	15,756	512	154	1,568	247
	Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture ..	62,580	44,367	15,751	512	137	1,566	247
	(a) Cultivation	48,461	35,437	11,207	224	114	1,271	208
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	2,186	1,170	603	9	2	308	4
5	Cultivating owners	25,609	21,648	3,707	23	7	222	2
6	Tenant cultivators	1,257	1,119	42	71	5	18	2
6a	Non-cultivating tenants	601	372	212	..	2	14	1
7	Agricultural labourers	18,808	11,128	6,643	121	98	619	199
	(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (Planters, managers, clerks and labourers)	13,156	8,341	4,531	26	17	203	38
11	Coffee	12,818	8,146	4,391	25	17	201	38
13	Pan-vine	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
14	Rubber	44	29	15	..	..	..	..
15	Tea	270	146	124	..	..	..	..
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	22	18	1	1	..	2	..
	(c) Forestry	309	250	1	..	..	58	..
17	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. ..	141	119	..	..	..	22	..
18	Woodcutters and charcoal burners ..	168	131	1	..	..	36	..
	(d) Stock raising	654	339	12	262	6	34	1
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ..	651	339	12	259	6	34	1
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Order 2.—Fishing and hunting ..	51	27	5	..	17	2	..
27	Fishing and pearling	51	27	5	..	17	2	..
	Class B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	11,170	7,337	943	104	26	2,591	169
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY ..	4,991	3,180	628	40	19	984	140
	Order 5.—Textiles	75	61	9	..	..	4	1
43	Cotton spinning, seizing and weaving ..	65	54	9	..	..	2	..
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres ..	4	3	..	..	..	1	..
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving ..	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
47	Silk spinning and weaving	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Order 6.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
51	Working in leather	2	2	..	..	..	..	..

* Groups for which returns are nil have been omitted.

TABLE X
Occupation or Means of Livelihood—cont.

Group num- ber.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	Province.					
			As principal occupa- tion.		As working depen- dents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances—cont.								
SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY—cont.								
	Order 7.—Wood	1,166	679	149	5	2	211	120
54	Sawyers	88	69	..	..	..	19	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners	452	387	..	5	..	60	..
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	626	223	140	..	2	132	120
	Order 8.—Metals	315	209	3	1	..	102	..
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	232	144	2	..	..	86	..
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	59	45	1	..	..	13	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	22	20	..	1	..	1	..
	Order 9.—Ceramics	331	131	119	2	9	68	2
63	Potters and makers of earthenware	330	130	119	2	9	68	2
64	Brick and tile makers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Order 10.—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	28	18	..	2	..	6	2
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	12	8	..	2	..	2	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	15	10	..	..	..	3	2
70	Others	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Order 11.—Food industries	813	619	60	6	..	126	2
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	54	2	28	..	..	24	..
72	Grain-parchers, etc.	80	38	29	1	..	10	2
73	Butchers	43	41	2	..	..	..	..
76	Toddy-drawers	612	517	1	3	..	92	..
78	Manufacturers of tobacco	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
81	Others	22	20	..	2	..	..	..
	Order 12.—Industries of dress and the toilet.	1,352	760	235	12	5	329	11
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers	54	22	1	3	..	28	..
83	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners	413	235	18	7	..	151	2
84	Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear	2	1	..	2	5	1	..
85	Washing and cleaning	675	364	214	..	..	81	9
86	Barbers, hairdressers and wigmakers	208	138	2	..	..	68	..
	Order 14.—Building industries	302	238	22	..	..	42	..
90	Lime-burners, cement-workers, excavators and well-sinkers; stone-cutters and dres- sers; bricklayers and masons; builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	302	238	22	..	..	42	..
	Order 15.—Construction of means of transport	75	66	..	8	..	1	..
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
92	Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheelwrights	69	60	..	8	..	1	..

TABLE X

Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*cont.*

Group num- ber.	Occupation.	Province.						
		Total following occupation.	As principal occupa- tion.		As working depen- dents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances— <i>cont.</i>								
SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY— <i>cont.</i>								
Order 17.—Miscellaneous and undefined industries								
		532	397	31	4	3	95	2
95	Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc. ..	6	5	..	..	..	1	..
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc.	5	4	..	1	..	..	..
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments ..	443	310	6	3	1	93	..
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.) ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
100	Scavenging	77	47	25	..	2	1	2
SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT ..		2,438	1,502	11	26	2	892	5
Order 19.—Transport by water ..								
		2	2	..	..	..	..	..
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., ship-brokers, boatmen and townmen ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Order 20.—Transport by road ..		2,344	1,442	7	26	1	868	..
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges.	258	218	1	1	1	37	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	249	220	5	..	..	21	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	1,767	919	..	25	..	703	..
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
111	Porters and messengers	61	46	1	..	..	11	..
Order 21.—Transport by rail ..		14	12	..	..	..	2	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	14	12	..	..	..	2	..
Order 22.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services								
		78	46	4	..	1	22	5
114	Post office, telegraph and telephone services	78	46	1	..	1	22	5
SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE ..		3,741	2,655	304	38	5	715	21
Order 23.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ..								
		123	15	1	..	..	107	..
115	Bank managers, monoylenders, exchange and insurance agents, monoy changers and brokers and their employees ..	123	15	1	..	..	107	..
Order 24.—Brokerage, commission and export								
		124	85	2	1	..	36	..
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	124	85	2	1	..	36	..
Order 25.—Trade in textiles ..		207	156	1	13	..	36	1
117	Trade in piecco-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	207	156	1	13	..	36	1
Order 26.—Trade in skins, leather and furs								
		12	9	..	..	..	3	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these	12	9	..	..	..	3	..

TABLE X
Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*cont.*

Group number, 1891	Occupation	Total following occupation	Province					
			As principal occupa- tion		As working depen- dents		As subsidiary to other occupation	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances, <i>cont.</i>								
Order 20.—Trade in hides, etc.								
	Trade in hides, etc.	21	5	1	..	..	15	..
119	Trade in animal skins, etc.	17	1	..	..	..	8	..
171	Trade in live animals, etc.	9	1	1	..	..	7	..
Order 21.—Trade in metals, etc.								
	Trade in metals, etc.	41	32	1	..	..	10	..
122	Trade in metal articles, etc.	41	32	1	..	..	10	..
Order 22.—Trade in mineral products, etc.								
	Dealers in mineral products, etc.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
124	Dealers in mineral products, etc.	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Order 23.—Trade in other material products, etc.								
	Dealers in other material products, etc.	242	252	29	4	1	35	1
125	Dealers in other material products, etc.	107	..	7	..	..	20	..
127	Dealers in other material products, etc.	150	101	10	1	1	11	..
128	Dealers in other material products, etc.	41	25	17	..	..	1	1
Order 24.—Trade in manufactures, etc.								
	Dealers in manufactures, etc.	2,127	1,245	199	17	3	355	8
129	Dealers in manufactures, etc.	215	212	25	..	1	66	2
130	Dealers in manufactures, etc.	1,244	1,033	16	15	1	226	5
131	Dealers in manufactures, etc.	67	19	28	1	1	8	..
134	Dealers in manufactures, etc.	240	183	51	2	1	42	1
135	Dealers in manufactures, etc.	67	41	9	1	..	16	..
Order 25.—Trade in clothing and textile articles, etc.								
	Trade in clothing and textile articles, etc.	7	6	..	..	..	1	..
138	Trade in textile manufactures, etc.	7	..	..	..	..	1	..
Order 26.—Trade in furniture, etc.								
	Trade in furniture, etc.	30	15	4	..	..	11	..
140	Hardware, crockery, utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for parlours, etc.	30	15	4	..	..	11	..
Order 27.—Trade in building materials, etc.								
	Trade in building materials, etc.	4	1	1	..	..	2	..
141	Dealers in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials)	4	1	1	..	..	3	..
Order 28.—Trade in means of transport, etc.								
	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	22	19	..	..	..	3	..
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
143	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	18	18	..	..	..	..	..
Order 29.—Trade in fuel, etc.								
	Dealers in fuel, etc.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cow-dung, etc.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE X
Occupation or Means of Livelihood -cont.

Group number.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As subsidiary occupation.		As independent occupation.		As subsidiary occupation.		
			Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Class B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances—cont.											
SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE—cont.											
Order 38.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences											
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewelry (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	122	45	12	1				21	1	
147	Dealers in common baggage, hand trunks, boxes, small articles, toys, hardware, and fishing tackle, furrows, etc.	5	5								
148	Publishers, bookellers, stationers, etc., in books, pamphlets, musical instruments, and engravings	33	3	10							
Order 39.—Trade in other articles											
149	General merchandise and provisions, including meat, poultry, etc.	245	44	31							
150	Other trades including butchers, grocers, and bakers	25	1	5					11	1	
Total Public Administration and Service											
Subclass VI.—Public Administration and Service											
Order 40.—Public Administration and Service											
151	City and town officers	2	2								
152	County officers	2	2								
153	State officers	2	2								
154	Federal officers	2	2								
155	Post office employees	2	2								
156	Police and fire department employees	2	2								
157	Other public employees	2	2								
158	Teachers	2	2								
159	Physicians and surgeons	2	2								
160	Lawyers	2	2								
161	Ministers of religion	2	2								
162	Other professions	2	2								
163	Artists and writers	2	2								
164	Scientists and engineers	2	2								
165	Other occupations	2	2								
166	Unemployed	2	2								
167	Retired	2	2								
168	Other	2	2								
169	Total	2	2								
170	Total	2	2								
171	Total	2	2								
172	Total	2	2								
173	Total	2	2								
174	Total	2	2								
175	Total	2	2								
176	Total	2	2								
177	Total	2	2								
178	Total	2	2								
179	Total	2	2								
180	Total	2	2								
181	Total	2	2								
182	Total	2	2								
183	Total	2	2								
184	Total	2	2								
185	Total	2	2								
186	Total	2	2								
187	Total	2	2								
188	Total	2	2								
189	Total	2	2								
190	Total	2	2								
191	Total	2	2								
192	Total	2	2								
193	Total	2	2								
194	Total	2	2								
195	Total	2	2								
196	Total	2	2								
197	Total	2	2								
198	Total	2	2								
199	Total	2	2								
200	Total	2	2								

TABLE X

Occupation or Means of Livelihood—cont.

Group num- ber.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	Province.					
			As principal occupa- tion.		As working depen- dents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts—cont.								
SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS—cont.								
	<i>Order 48.—Instruction ..</i>	409	296	44	1	..	67	1
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds ..	405	292	11	1	..	67	1
175	Clerks and servants connected with educa- tion	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Order 49.—Letters, arts and sciences (other than 11) ..</i>	190	73	15	..	..	100	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being State servants).	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photo- graphers	4	3	..	..	..	1	..
181	Horoscopes, carters, astrologers, fortune- tellers, wizards, witches and mediums.	40	20	1	..	..	19	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc. ..	137	96	11	..	..	77	..
183	Managers and employees of places of pub- lic entertainments, race courses, soci- eties, clubs	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc. ..	6	3	..	..	..	3	..
	Class D.—Miscellaneous	49,322	9,264	5,429	1,152	25,139	634	7,704
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	103	33	4	1	..	65	..
	<i>Order 50.—Persons living principally on their income</i>	103	33	4	1	..	65	..
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	103	33	4	1	..	65	..
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE .. 35,733	35,733	1,104	541	1,054	25,024	313	7,697
	<i>Order 51.—Domestic service .. 35,733</i>	35,733	1,104	541	1,054	25,024	313	7,697
186	Private motor-drivers and cleaners .. 16	16	14	..	..	..	2	..
187	Other domestic service	35,717	1,090	541	1,054	25,024	311	7,697
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS .. 13,273	13,273	7,983	4,832	94	113	246	5
	<i>Order 52.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation .. 13,273</i>	13,273	7,983	4,832	94	113	246	5
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contrac- tors otherwise unspecified	152	124	..	3	..	25	..
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops ..	514	408	2	10	..	94	..
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise un- specified	12,599	7,443	4,830	81	113	127	5
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE .. 213	213	144	52	3	2	10	2
	<i>Order 54.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.</i>	213	144	52	3	2	10	2
193	Beggars and vagrants	213	144	52	3	2	10	2

TABLE XIII
Literacy by Religion and Age.

Religion.	Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	TOTAL ..	163,327	90,575	72,752	25,336	19,892	5,444	137,991	70,683	67,308	3,982	3,279	703
	0-5 ..	19,522	9,668	9,854	..	..	..	19,522	9,668	9,854	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	18,616	9,527	9,089	1,531	1,025	506	17,085	8,502	8,583	159	60	60
	10-15 ..	18,954	9,903	9,051	2,622	1,777	845	16,332	8,216	8,116	387	266	121
	15-20 ..	16,638	9,129	7,510	3,527	2,499	1,028	13,112	6,630	6,482	688	524	164
	20 and over.	89,596	52,258	37,338	17,656	14,591	3,065	71,940	37,667	34,273	2,748	2,590	558
HINDU	TOTAL ..	146,007	79,559	66,448	22,418	17,395	5,023	123,589	62,164	61,425	3,393	2,800	593
	0-5 ..	17,914	8,835	9,079	..	..	..	17,914	8,835	9,079	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	17,040	8,672	8,368	1,405	940	465	15,635	7,732	7,903	143	87	56
	10-15 ..	17,159	8,949	8,210	2,416	1,626	790	14,743	7,323	7,420	356	245	111
	15-20 ..	14,655	7,845	6,810	3,180	2,210	970	11,475	5,635	5,840	615	468	147
	20 and over.	79,239	45,259	38,991	15,417	12,619	2,798	63,822	32,639	31,183	2,279	2,000	279
MUSLIM	TOTAL ..	13,777	8,943	4,834	1,819	1,686	133	11,958	7,257	4,701	117	116	1
	0-5 ..	1,222	621	601	..	..	..	1,222	621	601	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	1,226	671	555	57	43	14	1,169	625	544	3	3	..
	10-15 ..	1,424	842	582	107	89	18	1,317	753	564	6	6	..
	15-20 ..	1,621	1,074	547	226	204	22	1,395	870	525	18	18	..
	20 and over.	8,284	6,786	2,540	1,429	1,350	79	6,855	4,385	2,470	90	89	1
CHRISTIAN	TOTAL ..	3,430 †	2,015	1,415	1,051	783	268	2,379	1,232	1,147	456	353	103
	0-5 ..	369	203	166	..	..	..	369	203	166	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	337	170	158	62	39	23	275	140	135	11	8	..
	10-15 ..	357	196	161	93	60	33	264	136	128	23	14	9
	15-20 ..	351	205	146	115	83	32	236	122	114	53	37	16
	20 and over.	2,016	1,232	784	781	601	180	1,235	631	604	369	294	75
JAIN	TOTAL ..	83	43	40	32	21	11	51	22	29	3	3	..
	0-5 ..	14	8	6	..	..	..	14	8	6	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	9	3	6	4	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	11	5	6	5	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	..
	15-20 ..	10	4	6	5	..	..	5	..	..	1	1	..
	20 and over.	39	23	16	18	15	..	21	8	13	1	1	..
ZORASTRIAN (PARSI)	TOTAL ..	27	12	15	16	7	9	11	5	6	13	7	6
	0-5 ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	3	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
	15-20 ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over.	15	7	8	11	6	5	4	1	2	9	6	3
BUDDHIST	TOTAL ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	0-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over.	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..

* Includes one Brahmo male.

† Five persons (three males and two females), returned under 'Indefinite Beliefs' in Table XVI have been classed as Christians for the purpose of this table.

TABLE XIV
Literacy by Selected Communities.

Population (7 Years and Over)

Name, State, County	Total			Literacy				Illiterate				Literacy in English (7 Years and Over)		
	Persons			Persons				Persons				Persons		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Abbeville, S. C.	42	21	21	..	..	..	..	42	21	21	..	..	..	..
Abbeville, S. C.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	242	241	242	242	148	64	242	83	242	40	26	4	..	..
Adams, N. C.	72	45	37	56	21	13	21	14	7	55	26	30	..	..
Adams, N. C.	172	47	47	74	72	17	66	24	64	11	9	2	..	..
Adams, N. C.	114	74	70	..	..	..	114	74	70	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	1,270	713	1,270	233	214	19	576	799	377	44	47	1	..	..
Adams, N. C.	215	147	172	7	7	..	203	140	172	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	1,055	662	1,055	662	1,055	103	1,055	103	1,055	212	109	22	..	..
Adams, N. C.	21	11	6	11	..	..	10	4	6	1	1	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	72	47	47	74	72	17	66	24	64	11	9	2	..	..
Adams, N. C.	9	6	1	7	..	..	2	7	..	5	5	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	11,370	6,312	11,370	2,112	1,612	213	9,454	4,312	5,124	158	154	4	..	..
Adams, N. C.	417	247	1,12	65	..	..	272	140	140	2	2	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	214	147	211	2	2	..	272	140	140	1	1	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	21,224	12,711	21,224	15,164	101	1,812	20,560	7,710	12,850	2,400	1,802	508	..	..
Adams, N. C.	106	72	40	10	10	..	56	47	49	1	1	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	416	218	218	..	..	..	416	218	218	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	1,411	2,071	2,071	22	22	4	5,666	2,049	5,558	1	1	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	169	111	28	10	11	9	120	70	60	1	1	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	1,190	1,000	2,432	725	690	24	3,675	1,218	2,457	102	82	20	..	..
Adams, N. C.	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	170	47	61	74	12	24	54	74	44	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	106	72	40	10	11	1	76	35	41	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	7,006	3,911	2,119	1,619	1,619	1,619	6,537	1,727	2,200	27	20	7	..	..
Adams, N. C.	220	272	167	51	24	13	420	314	175	7	7	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	21	20	4	..	..	..	21	20	4	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	12	12	9	..	..	..	12	7	9	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	70	40	74	2	1	1	77	46	31	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	9	9	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	1,222	1,076	116	241	212	4	641	403	158	15	13	2	..	..
Adams, N. C.	2,002	1,076	160	8	8	..	2,854	1,087	507	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	17,611	9,126	2,291	192	144	4	17,519	9,528	7,981	5	5	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	4	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	240	162	118	5	4	1	245	158	127	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	5	4	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	214	122	112	37	32	5	197	104	107	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	6,875	3,311	2,164	521	547	44	6,254	3,164	3,120	22	21	1	..	..
Adams, N. C.	75	48	27	15	15	..	70	33	37	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	18	10	8	3	3	..	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	4	4	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adams, N. C.	10,345	5,319	4,426	23	15	8	10,342	5,324	4,818	1	..	4	..	..

D.C. = Deported classes.

TABLE XV (Part I).

Mother-tongue.

Mother-tongue. 1	Persons. 2	Males. 3	Females. 4
TOTAL ..	163,327	90,575	72,752
A.—VERNACULARS OF INDIA	162,998	90,393	72,605
(i) Vernaculars of the Province	54,611	27,895	26,716
Kodagu or Coorgi	44,585	22,667	21,918
Yerava	10,026	5,228	4,798
(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the Province	108,387	62,498	45,889
Gujarati	53	33	20
Hindostani	4,378	2,402	1,976
Kanarese	62,769	33,066	29,703
Konkani	2,331	1,368	963
Korava	6	4	2
Kurumba	2,394	1,244	1,150
Lambadi	7	7	..
Malayalam	14,914	11,260	3,654
Marathi	1,577	871	706
Tamil	3,007	1,752	1,255
Telugu	2,668	1,450	1,218
Tulu	14,276	9,034	5,241
Hindi	4	3	1
Punjabi	4	4	..
B.—VERNACULARS OF OTHER ASIATIC COUN- TRIES	19	11	8
Arabic	19	11	8
C.—EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	310	171	139
English	254	146	108
French	5	1	4
Irish	1	1	..
Portuguese	50	23	27

TABLE XV (Part II).

Subsidiary Language.

Mother-tongue. 1	Returned by			Subsidiary language.														
				Kodagu or Coorgi.			Yerava.			Malayalam.			Kanarese.			Tulu.		
	Persons. 2	Males. 3	Females. 4	Persons. 5	Males. 6	Females. 7	Persons. 8	Males. 9	Females. 10	Persons. 11	Males. 12	Females. 13	Persons. 14	Males. 15	Females. 16	Persons. 17	Males. 18	Females. 19
Kodagu or Coorgi ..	44,585	22,667	21,918	..	..	..	1	..	1	68	43	15	22,670	13,216	9,654	19	14	5
Yerava	10,026	5,228	4,798	302	186	116	..	..	..	0	0	..	1,077	630	438	..	..	..
Malayalam	14,914	11,260	3,654	285	191	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,037	1,070	368	168	141	27
Kanarese	62,769	33,066	29,703	1,342	795	547	1	..	1	48	36	12	..	..	..	801	473	328
Tulu	14,276	9,034	5,241	443	270	164	10	5	5	126	93	33	5,433	3,589	1,844	..	..	..

TABLE XVI (Part I).

Religion.

Province.			POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSLIM.		
			Persons. 1	Males. 2	Females. 3	Persons. 4	Males. 5	Females. 6	Persons. 7	Males. 8	Females. 9
Coorg	..	..	163,327	90,575	72,752	146,007	79,559	66,448	13,777	8,943	4,834

Province.			CHRISTIAN.			TRIBAL.			JAIN.			BUDDHIST.			ZOROASTRIAN (PARSI).			OTHERS. (AGNOSTIC).			
			Persons. 11	Males. 12	Females. 13	Persons. 14	Males. 15	Females. 16	Persons. 17	Males. 18	Females. 19	Persons. 20	Males. 21	Females. 22	Persons. 23	Males. 24	Females. 25	Persons. 26	Males. 27	Females. 28	
Coorg	[..	..	3,425	2,012	1,418	83	43	40	3	3	..	27	12	15	5	3	2

TABLE XVI (Part II).

Hindu and Christian Details.

Province.	HINDU.											
	TOTAL.			BRAHMANIC.			ARYA.			BRAHMO.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Coorg	146,007	79,559	66,448	146,006	79,558	66,448	..	..	..	1	1	..
Province.	CHRISTIAN.											
	TOTAL.			ROMAN CATHOLICS.			SYRIANS.			OTHERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Romo Syrians.		Other Syrians.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Coorg	3,425	2,012	1,413	2,808	1,686	1,122	..	..	..	16	14	2
										601	312	289

TABLE XVII

Race, Tribe or Caste

Race, tribe or caste. 1	TOTAL.		
	Persons. 2	Males. 3	Females. 4
Adi-Dravida (D.C.)	52	23	29
Adiya (D.C.)	5	5	..
Agasa	1,397	786	611
Anuma Kodaga	666	336	330
Anglo-Indian	84	44	40
Arya Vaisya (Koinati)	211	100	111
Balagai (D.C.)	130	72	58
Bant	1,369	872	497
Boya	443	226	217
Brahman—Kannarese	1,258	685	573
Brahman—Malayalam	24	14	10
Brahman—Tamil	115	53	62
Brahman—Telugu	10	8	2
Ganiga	286	164	122
Gauda	14,016	7,388	6,628
Golla	520	289	231
Holeya (D.C.)	320	185	135
Kalloda (D.C.)	2	2	..
Kodaga	41,026	20,752	20,274
Korama (D.C.)	128	63	65
Kudiya (D.C.) (P.T.)	549	270	279
Kurumba	6,867	3,710	3,157
Labbai	218	126	92
Lingayat	5,068	2,250	2,818
Lippam (D.C.)	4	3	1
Madiga (D.C.)	217	122	95
Maleya (D.C.)	123	71	52
Mappilla	8,804	6,051	2,753
Maratha (P.T.)	540	360	180
Medara (D.C.)	41	37	4
Muchli (D.C.)	20	0	11
Mundala (D.C.)	87	52	35
Nale Kanavaru (D.C.)	9	9	..
Naynr	1,278	1,100	178
Pale (D.C.)	3,192	2,128	1,064
Panchama (D.C.)	19,571	10,071	8,600
Panikkar (D.C.)	5	2	3
Paraiyan (D.C.)	340	184	156
Rajput	97	58	39
Sannagari (D.C.)	5	4	1
Surava (D.C.)	3	3	..
Telaga	280	142	138
Valkaliga	7,948	4,233	3,715
Visvabrahman—Tamil	104	58	46
Visvabrahman—Telugu	24	13	11
Yadava	5	5	..
Yerava	12,810	6,763	6,047

D.C. = Depressed Classes.

P.T. = Primitive Tribes.

TABLE XVIII

Variation of Population of Selected Tribes.

Tribe and locality.	Persons.						Variation.					Net variation, 1881 to 1931.
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kudiya	549	414	541	589	642	..	+ 135	— 127	— 48	— 53	..	..
North Coorg	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Coorg	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maratha	540	1,710	1,476	2,457	2,384	..	— 1,170	+ 234	— 981	+ 73	..	..
North Coorg	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Coorg	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribe and locality.	Males.						Females.					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Kudiya	270	205	258	284	321	..	279	209	283	305	321	..
North Coorg	189	..	..	..	..	..	186	..	..	..	..	..
South Coorg	81	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..
Maratha	360	1,101	1,438	1,431	1,388	..	180	609	38	1,026	996	..
North Coorg	309	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	..
South Coorg	51	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIX

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

		TOTAL.			A.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.												
					(a) British Subjects.												
					All ages.			0-13		14-16		17-23		24-33		34-43	
Province.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Coorg	.. ..	138	73	65	122	69	53	11	9	..	..	4	6	15	14	18	9

A.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES—cont.																		
		(a) British Subjects.				(b) Others.												
		44-53		54 and over.		All ages.			0-13		14-16		17-23		24-33		34-43	
Province.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Coorg	.. ..	7	7	14	8	16	4	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1

A.—EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES—cont.																	
		(b) Others.				B.—ANGLO-INDIANS.											
		44-53		54 and over.		All ages.			0-3		4-6		7-13		14-16		
Province.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
Coorg	.. ..	..	1	..	3	84	44	40	2	2	2	1	2	7	2	2

B.—ANGLO-INDIANS—cont.																	
		17-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		70 and over.			
Province.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63		
Coorg	.. ..	5	4	10	8	5	7	7	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	

PROVINCIAL TABLES

PROVINCIAL TABLE I
 Area and Population of Taluks.

Name of the taluk.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	Population.			Percentage variation.		Number of persons per square mile in 1931.	
					1931.			1921 (both sexes).	1921 to 1911.		
		Towns.	Villages.		Persons.	Males.	Females.				
		1	2		3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
Coorg	1,593	2	378	33,906	163,327	90,575	72,752	163,838	— 0.3	— 6.4	103
North Coorg	760	1	232	17,050	78,747	43,486	35,261	76,539	+ 2.9	— 6.2	104
South Coorg	833	1	146	16,856	84,580	47,089	37,491	87,299	— 3.1	— 6.5	102

PROVINCIAL TABLE II
 Population of Districts and Taluks by Religion and Literacy.

District and taluk.	HINDUS.											
	Brahmans.				Other Hindus.				Depressed Classes.			
	Number of persons.		Number literate.		Number of persons.		Number literate.		Number of persons.		Number literate.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Coorg	1,472	1,251	980	326	63,512	54,429	16,097	4,639	14,575	10,768	318	58
North Coorg	826	713	577	205	29,145	25,335	6,703	1,438	8,927	6,615	182	45
South Coorg	646	538	403	121	34,367	29,094	9,304	3,201	5,648	4,153	136	13

District and taluk.	JAINS.				SIKHS.				MUSLIMS.				CHRISTIANS.			
	Number of persons.		Number literate.		Number of persons.		Number literate.		Number of persons.		Number literate.		Number of persons.		Number literate.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Coorg	43	40	21	11	..	..	..	..	8,943	4,834	1,686	133	†2,015	†1,415	783	268
North Coorg	15	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	3,557	1,914	664	61	1,007	669	386	173
South Coorg	28	34	16	11	..	..	..	..	5,386	2,920	1,022	72	1,008	746	397	95

District and taluk.	TRIBAL.				OTHERS.				NUMBER LITERATE.				LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			
	Number of persons.		Number literate.		Number of persons.		Number literate.		Age 0-15.		Age 15-20.		Age 20 and over.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Coorg	15	15	7	9	2,802	1,351	2,499	1,028	14,591	3,065	3,279	703
North Coorg	9	9	6	8	1,128	490	1,079	367	6,316	1,073	1,541	436
South Coorg	6	6	1	1	1,674	861	1,420	661	8,275	1,992	1,738	267

† Includes Agnostic M. 3 F2.

PROVINCIAL TABLE III
 Population of Taluks, Municipalities and Towns by Age and Sex.

Taluku, Municipalities or Towns.	POPULATION.						0-1.		1-5.		5-10.		10-15.	
	Persons.			Males.			Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Coorg	163,327	90,575	72,752	2,127	2,186	7,541	7,668	9,527	9,089	9,993	8,961			
Taluku—														
North Coorg	78,747	43,486	35,261	1,001	1,085	3,393	3,609	4,431	4,431	4,837	4,458			
South Coorg	84,580	47,089	37,491	1,126	1,101	4,148	4,059	5,096	4,658	5,156	4,503			
Municipalities—														
Mercara	5,995	3,427	2,568	64	73	260	249	383	366	385	375			
Virarajendrapet	3,832	2,421	1,411	42	30	136	151	197	148	251	154			
Taluku, Municipalities or Towns.	15-20.		20-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50-60.		60 and over.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Coorg	9,129	7,510	19,619	15,239	16,339	10,312	9,378	5,924	4,418	3,446	2,504	2,417		
Taluku—														
North Coorg	4,604	3,710	9,830	7,481	7,973	4,984	4,373	2,796	1,914	1,572	1,130	1,133		
South Coorg	4,525	3,800	9,789	7,758	8,366	5,328	5,005	3,128	2,504	1,872	1,374	1,254		
Municipalities—														
Mercara	396	255	737	469	539	312	353	221	181	136	129	112		
Virarajendrapet	299	161	636	290	438	216	232	127	122	80	65	54		

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ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME

ON THE

CENSUS OF BURMA, 1931

INTRODUCTION.

1. Some of the notes for the next Census Superintendent have been left behind in a file which will be available to him when he takes over his duties. This volume contains a few notes that have been omitted from that file as they may be useful to the Local Government before the next Superintendent is appointed, or to the Census Superintendents of other provinces. The records that have been preserved are described in paragraph 22.

CHAPTER I.

Enumeration.

2. **Preliminary Arrangements.**—Although I was not appointed Census Superintendent till the first of April 1930, there were certain matters which had to be arranged before this date. These included the method of enumeration to be adopted in remote parts of the province, and the issue of preliminary instructions to district officers. The instructions to district officers were concerned primarily with the preparation of the General Village Register, and are contained in Census Circular No. 1. I returned from leave in January 1930, and was placed on special duty in connection with the writing of the General Administration Report. Census Circular No. 1 was drafted by me before the 1st April 1930, and was issued shortly after that date. Discussions regarding the method of enumeration in backward areas took place between the Local Government and Commissioners of Divisions in the early part of 1930. It was convenient for me to be present in Rangoon at that time as I was able to draw up proposals regarding the areas to be enumerated synchronously and non-synchronously and to be estimated, shortly after my formal appointment as Census Superintendent.

The instructions for conducting the census in non-synchronous areas are contained in Census Circular No. 3, extracts from which are given below.

"2. A list or summary of the village-tracts * should be prepared. A form suitable for the purpose is attached. The Circle Summary should be prepared first from office records, the number and name of the village-tract being entered in columns 1 and 2 and the number of houses (in pencil) in column 5. The order of the village-tracts in this Summary should be the order in which they will be entered in the Village Census Tables in Part III of the B Volume of the District Gazetteer. Successive summaries should be prepared for each administrative unit for which separate figures are given in the Village Census Tables. In a Township * Summary the number and name of each circle should be given in columns 1 and 2 and the number of village-tracts and houses in columns 4 and 5. If a non-synchronous area does not occupy the whole of a township it should be formed into a separate domain and a domain summary should be compiled giving the number of village-tracts and houses in each circle. No non-synchronous area should ever be included in a synchronous domain : it should be made a separate domain no matter how small it is. It might be advisable to have these summaries prepared in duplicate, one copy being used as an office copy.

3. Each village-tract should be made into a separate block with a separate enumeration book, but not necessarily a different enumerator. In synchronous areas a block does not ordinarily contain more than about 40 houses as the enumerator has to check all the entries in a few hours on the night of the final enumeration, but in non-synchronous areas no such restriction is placed on the size of the block as there is no such check on the night of the final enumeration.

* In this Circular "village" should be substituted for "village-tract" and "hill-tract" or "state" for "township" in those areas where village-tracts are not in existence.

4. Houses should be numbered as enumeration proceeds. The object of this is to enable a checking officer to find the record of any family in the enumeration book with ease. The numbering can be done while the enumerator is at the house making his record. House lists and block lists are not required. A house may be defined as a building or as the residence of a communal group whichever is found most suitable.

5. When a village-tract has been enumerated and checked the Enumerator's Abstract should be filled in and signed by the supervisor who should be held responsible for its accuracy. The figures should then be entered in columns 5 to 8 of the Circle Summary. It might be advisable to retain for comparison the pencilled entries for the number of houses in column 2 until the record has been approved by the Assistant Superintendent or other officer in charge of the enumeration. This officer should check sufficient entries in the schedules to satisfy himself that they are being filled in correctly. He should also see that the Enumerators' Abstracts are correctly compiled and that no mistakes are made in entering up the Circle and other Summaries. The Enumerators' Abstracts should then be cut off, arranged in serial order and attached to the Circle Summary.

6. In an enumeration area the persons enumerated are those actually present in the area on the night of the final enumeration, but in non-synchronous areas the persons permanently absent will be enumerated also. They will be in a synchronous area on the 24th February 1931 (the date fixed for the census) and so be enumerated there. Visitors from another part of the country to the enumeration area (or from another non-synchronous area) will be omitted as they will be included in the enumeration of the home area where they reside permanently. All other visitors (except those in a synchronous area and those from areas outside Burma) will be enumerated only if they will be present on the night of the 24th February 1931, and if any such visitors may be moving on to another village in the non-synchronous area and so be likely to be enumerated a second time they should be enumerated and given travellers' passes. If there is any doubt whether permanent residents or visitors will be in a synchronous area on the night of the 24th February 1931 they should be enumerated and given travellers' passes. Members of a caravan should be ignored if they will not be present on the night of the 24th February 1931.

7. A few special precautions may be necessary in connection with railways, boats or passenger roads where people arrive from synchronous areas after the non-synchronous enumeration has been completed and do not return to Burma in time to be enumerated there. Generally a supplementary enumeration of such persons must be made on the 24th February 1931, as soon as they begin to arrive, at places where they can be easily intercepted. In the enumeration all residents of non-synchronous areas would be ignored and the visitors would be enumerated in special enumeration books which would be marked "Travellers" or "Passenger-Ferried" and they would not be assigned to any particular village-tract or village. In the Circle Summary all such persons should be shown as "Travellers" after the figures for each village-tract. In order to reduce as much as possible the error arising from the enumeration of travellers it is best to begin the enumeration in the parts which have least interference with synchronous areas and to close in upon those which have most interference towards the end, but care must be taken that the enumeration is completed in time for the provincial totals to be prepared.

The areas excluded from the synchronous census either in 1921 or 1931 are given on page 4 of the Report Volume; the disturbed areas in the Tharrawaddy and Henzada districts were not included in the original list: they had to be enumerated non-synchronously owing to the activities of the rebels. There is perhaps no need to point out that a non-synchronous census is in no way inferior to a synchronous census: in many areas a non-synchronous enumeration has many advantages over a synchronous enumeration and gives more accurate results. At the next census, the desirability or otherwise of enumerating the following areas non-synchronously might be considered:—

Anker-I—The Padak, Hukamaw, Belamu, Kalu, Huitsot, Man-aung and Khawza village-tracts in Ye township.

Mongu—The Thienkun and Kywekavan village-tracts in the Tenasserim township.

Yamitha—Some of the remote areas in the hills.

Katha—Mogök township with the exception of Mogök town and the Kathe-Luda and Kwatpin village-tracts.

The reasons for enumerating these areas non-synchronously are given in the census reports for the districts concerned.

At the next census it is suggested that the whole of the Myitkyina district and the Arakan Hill Tracts should be enumerated. As regards the Hukawng Valley and the Triangle, much depends on what happens between now and the next census. In the Administrative volume for 1921 Mr. Grantham expressed the opinion that figures for estimated areas should not be included in any of the census tables. I am in entire agreement with him. It introduces unnecessary confusion to include figures for estimated areas in the Imperial Tables. At the next census, East Manglün should be enumerated non-synchronously, if at all possible, even though a special staff has to be appointed for the purpose. The Naga Hills and the uncontrolled Wa States will presumably have to be omitted.

3. General Village Register.—Most Deputy Commissioners are of the opinion that the General Village Register is necessary. Some are of the opinion that the census operations could start with the preparation of the Domain and Circle Registers. There is much to be said for this view, particularly since the Domain and Circle Registers of the 1931 census will be available for the next census. There is also the argument that it would bring the domain controllers into closer touch with their work. The following remarks by the Deputy Commissioner, Mergui (Mr. F. S. V. Donnison, I.C.S.) might be quoted in this connection.

"I think the preparation of the General Village Register is unnecessary. Its purposes are mainly two, *i.e.*, to make sure that no villages or hamlets are omitted and to facilitate arrangement of domains, circles and blocks. In areas where a census has previously been taken the previous arrangement in this respect serves as a pretty accurate model for the arrangements that will be necessary in any subsequent census. Any hamlets that might be left out of the domain and circle registers might just as easily be left out of the General Village Register. The position would be different in an area where the Census was being taken for the first time. In such an area I do not think the General Village Register could be dispensed with. Furthermore, if the General Village Register were dispensed with, Domain Controllers would be appointed and would have to construct their own Domain Registers instead of getting them ready made from the District office in the form of extracts from the General Village Register. I think this would tend to bring the Domain Controllers to grips with the work earlier than the existing system under which it is possible for them to receive ready made Domain Registers without having taken any active part in their preparation."

The circumstances are different in different districts and the preparation of the General Village Register might be necessary in some and not in others. At the next census those Deputy Commissioners who wish to dispense with the use of this register might be allowed to do so. The experiment would appear to be worth making.

4. Date of the Census.—The date fixed for the final enumeration in India was Thursday the 26th February, which was the 11th waxing of Tabaung. This would have been a very inconvenient date for Burma since the holidays in connection with the full moon of Tabaung would have fallen in the middle of the period fixed for the preparation of the provisional totals: this is what happened at the 1911 census and it caused a great deal of inconvenience. The full moon of Tabaung is an important Buddhist holiday all over Burma and the adoption of the 26th February would have meant the sacrifice of this holiday on the part of most persons concerned with the preparation of the provisional totals. The Government of India, on the matter being represented to them, allowed the date to be altered to Tuesday the 24th February. This was the 9th waxing of Tabaung and the light of the moon was quite adequate. Owing to the traffic between the Akyab and Chittagong districts, special arrangements had to be made to prevent any person from being omitted or counted twice. Tuesday is a very suitable day for a census since in most districts the provisional totals can be despatched before the following Sunday.

5. Office and Staff.—As stated above I was on special duty in the Secretariat before being appointed Census Superintendent, and I was therefore able to arrange for an office and the necessary equipment. Unfortunately, the repairs to the Secretariat, which was damaged by the earthquake of May 1930, caused frequent changes during the first few months of my appointment. Two clerks are probably sufficient for the first few months, but about July or August the work increases at a tremendous rate. Manuals, codes, forms and circulars have to be drafted, translated and issued, and at the same time there is a great deal of touring to be done. Between July and the date when the census is taken is the busiest time of the whole period. It is false economy to economise on staff at this period. There is a great deal of routine work at headquarters which the Census Superintendent usually does but which could be done by an officer of the Provincial Service. U Lat was not obtained till the 26th November 1930; if he had been appointed two or three months earlier he would have saved me a great deal of office work in Rangoon and enabled me to do much more touring than I was able to do. In the Imperial Census Code it is suggested that each district should be visited twice, but Burma covers such a large area and communications to some parts are so difficult that I was unable to visit all districts even once. About January or February it is necessary to move into a larger office in preparation for the tabulation. Thanks to the help of Mr. Grantham I did not have to look round for one. The building in Godwin Road was on the whole very suitable. During the tabulation

Government that Commissioners of Divisions should decide all doubtful cases, but as far as is known it was not necessary to refer any case to him for decision.

11. House-numbering.—It is suggested in paragraph 5 of Chapter V of the Census Code that in towns where householders may object to having numbers painted on their houses, the local authorities should issue a notice in the newspapers asking objectors to provide small boards on which the numbers can be painted. This was done not only in some of the towns but also in many of the rural areas.

At the 1921 census there were complaints regarding the disfigurement of houses and gateways in Rangoon; at the 1931 census the Municipal numbers were made the basis of the census numbering, with the addition of subsidiary numbers indicating the flat on which the "occupations" were situated. In the case of small huts etc., in the suburban areas and in Dalla which were not assessed to municipal taxation and which had therefore no municipal numbers, special census numbers were painted. A special form of house-list was printed for Rangoon. It is questionable whether the municipal numbers could be used in this way in any towns outside Rangoon as the records are probably far from complete.

The definition of "house" appears to have been suitable; in many cases the "house" is also the "household" but the substitution of the latter term does not seem advisable as it would not cover such places as *zayats*, godowns, etc.

12. Indents for paper and printing.—The paper required for ordinary forms and circulars was supplied by the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery, while the paper for the enumeration schedules, house and block lists and enumeration book covers was obtained from India. There were complaints from many districts that the schedule paper was too thin. The paper was quite suitable if the entries in ink were made lightly, but there was a tendency for the ink to show through on the other side if the entries were made heavily, as was often the case. Some districts reported that schedules which were spoilt in this way had to be copied out again. At the next census a slightly thicker paper would appear to be desirable. There was a certain amount of schedule and cover paper left over and this was used for making sorters' tickets and compilation sheets. Printed schedules were used up in the compilation office for doing odd calculations.

The printing of all forms, circulars, manuals, etc., in connection with the enumeration was done at the Government Press, with the exception of the Shan schedules and covers: these had to be printed at the American Baptist Mission Press in Rangoon since there was no Shan type at the Government Press.

13. Supply of Forms.—The supply of house (block) lists and enumeration book covers appears to have been suitable, but in some districts the balance of enumeration schedules left over was excessive. The supply of schedules is based on the number of houses, as given in the Revised Abstract of Domain Registers, and in the house-numbering all houses are numbered which are likely to be occupied on the night of the final enumeration. In Burma there are many field huts which are occupied when the house-numbering takes place but which are empty at the time of the final enumeration. There is also a large number of rest-houses, godowns, etc., in every district which are often empty but might possibly be occupied when the final enumeration takes place and which are accordingly given a number. In some districts all kinds of buildings were numbered and it was exceedingly unlikely that some of them would be occupied on the night of the census. The result was that the number of houses according to the Revised Abstract of Domain Registers was about 6 per cent. greater than the number actually occupied on the night of the census. For Pakôkku, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila and Kyaukse—all of which are in Upper Burma—the percentages were 15, 14, 14 and 13, respectively. At the 1921 census schedules were supplied to Deputy Commissioners at the rate of 54 per 100 houses. In the Administrative Report for 1921 it was suggested that this should be raised to 58 per 100 houses, and they were accordingly supplied at this rate at the 1931 census. This rate, would, however, appear to be too high; if the number of houses is based on

made in adjacent districts in connection with through trains. A great deal of my time was taken up in checking these arrangements and I finally asked the Agent, Burma Railways, to depute a senior officer of the Traffic Department to co-ordinate the arrangements for the different districts. This was done and, as far as is known, the census on the railways was a success. At the next census it is suggested that the Agent, Burma Railways, should be asked to depute such an officer at an early stage of the operations. It is important that the Census Superintendent should explain to this officer exactly what is required to ensure that no person will escape enumeration ; this officer should then make his arrangements after consulting the different Railway Census Organisers and then put the arrangements up to the Census Superintendent for approval.

In practically all districts the railway circles were made into separate railway domains ; in Bassein district, they were included in ordinary domains except in the case of the railway premises in Bassein Town, which were made into a separate domain.

18. Cantonments.—The rules for the enumeration of cantonments were a great improvement on those issued in 1921. The only criticism one can offer is that they might have been issued at the commencement of the operations, and not two or three months afterwards.

19. Salons.—The enumeration of the Salons was carried out by the Divisional Forest Officer, Mergui, in a sea-going launch. The cost is therefore out of all proportion to the results achieved. A certain amount of Forest Department work was, however, done in the course of the tour. The Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, is of the opinion that the census of the Salons should not be carried out unless the assistance can be obtained of somebody like Mr. White, who had special knowledge of the ways and customs of Salons.

20. Columns of the Enumeration Schedules.—In the enumeration schedules Indians and Chinese were recorded as permanently or temporarily resident in Burma. A large proportion of the Indians evidently suspected a political motive and many who were only temporarily resident returned themselves as permanently resident. The figures were therefore not compiled. The figures for Chinese appear to have been more reliable but they were not compiled owing to the financial stringency. It is doubtful whether this column should be retained at the next census.

Some Deputy Commissioners are of the opinion that the column for subsidiary occupations should be omitted. The figures are of very little use and it seems desirable to do so.

The column for "industry" was a new one and was a source of considerable difficulty in some districts. It is difficult to explain the distinction between "occupation" and "industry" and especially in Burmese. Figures for this column were not compiled and it is not known whether this column was filled in correctly or not. The column was, however, very useful in classifying the occupations. On the whole, I think the column should be retained, but the instructions for filling in the column might perhaps be made simpler. The principal occupation of workers and dependants could be entered in the same column.

As far as Burma is concerned there is no need to ask for the district of birth in the case of persons born in India proper—the province will do. As a measure of economy, figures were compiled only for provinces in India proper, although the name of the district had been entered in the enumeration schedules. The names of districts in India give Burmese enumerators a great deal of trouble and it will simplify the census considerably if only the name of the province is required.

21. Provisional Totals.—There was only one district, namely, Henzada, in which the provisional total for the population differed appreciably from the final figure. The difference amounted to 19,267 and was due to the fact that the rebellion broke out in Henzada district shortly before the final enumeration and several enumeration books were lost. In no other district was the error as large as one per cent and in most districts it was less than one per thousand.

22. Preservation of Records.—The enumeration books have been preserved in each district as it was considered that they might be useful to persons wishing to make statistical enquiries (*see* Judicial Secretary's Miscellaneous Department letter No. 461-V33, dated the 3rd January 1933).

Slip-copying Registers A and B, domain registers, copies of the Census Code and Manual, maps and files, etc., are stored by every Deputy Commissioner in his record room (*see* file R-23 for the list of records preserved). Ten copies of (i) all printed or cyclostyled matter issued in the course of the operations, (ii) all forms used for any purpose and (iii) Part I of the Code and the Manual have been bound; two copies were sent to the Census Commissioner and the other eight have been stored in the Secretariat Library (in teak boxes). Three files containing information about races and languages and two files containing the District Census Reports have been bound and placed, together with the corresponding files of the 1921 census, in the teak boxes in the Secretariat Library. Most of the 1931 files of this office and some of those of 1921, together with many compilation sheets, spare copies of codes, manuals, etc., are also being preserved in these teak boxes. Slip-copying Register A and compilation registers for Rangoon have been sent to the Corporation. The language compilation sheets, except those for Rangoon, have been sent to University College, Rangoon.

In Note 3 to Imperial Table VII and Note 4 to Imperial Table XIII particulars are given of certain records that have been sent to the Director of Public Health and the Director of Public Instruction.

CHAPTER II.

Tabulation.

23. Slip-copying.—The slip-copying was done at district headquarters, as in 1921. Owing to the substitution of race for religion in the Imperial Tables for age, sex and civil condition and for age, sex and literacy, the colours of the slips represented racial classes, instead of religions (*see* the Introduction to the Report volume). A change in the order of the columns was also rendered necessary. The entry for civil condition on the slips was made by the slip-copyist and not printed on the slips, as in 1921. This was a great improvement, since the number of different kinds of printed slips was reduced from 36 to 12. Very little difficulty appears to have been experienced in selecting the right kind of slip. Copies of a list of Indian races and of races for which white slips had to be used were sent to every district; a list of the indigenous races (other than Burmese) found in each district (for which yellow slips had to be used) was compiled in the district office and given to each copyist. In a few districts green slips were used for Zerbadis, instead of white slips, but on the whole there were very few mistakes. The mistakes occurred in the preparation of Registers A and V-I. At the 1921 census a great deal of unnecessary work was caused because the preparation of these registers was left to subordinates. In accordance with the suggestion in paragraph 11 of the 1921 Census Report I asked the Local Government to issue instructions that Deputy Commissioners should personally supervise the slip-copying and see that the various registers were properly prepared. These instructions were issued but it was evident that some Deputy Commissioners had not given the necessary supervision to the slip-copying office. In one or two cases this was excusable as the attention of the Deputy Commissioner was pre-occupied with more important matters. The consequence of this lack of supervision was that in a few districts the registers were wrongly prepared. This resulted in a great deal of unnecessary correspondence and delay and for one or two districts the registers had to be written up in Rangoon. The slip-copying instructions are not difficult to understand by a person with a reasonable amount of intelligence and patience, but they might perhaps be made simpler. Unfortunately there was not much time to devote to this. This part of the Code has to be drafted about December or January and this is the busiest time for touring. At the next census the work of drafting this part of the Code should be begun early, and preferably in headquarters and not on tour, since mistakes are likely to arise if it is done at odd moments.

In the majority of the districts the work was done very well indeed. Masters of schools and their pupils were often employed and when this can be arranged it seems to be the best way of getting the work done. In many districts the

Headquarters Assistant or *Akumani* was appointed Deputy Superintendent in addition to his ordinary work. This sometimes means a great deal of extra work but it is only for a short time and there is often no other officer available. In two districts Assistant Commissioners (under training) were appointed Deputy Superintendent but the results were not satisfactory; lack of experience was probably the reason for this.

The paper for the slips was ordered from India. It is advisable to have a sufficient reserve since the unused paper can be used up in making compilation sheets.

The slips for copyists were held down by tape, elastic, wooden blocks, etc. Different methods were used in different districts but every district reported that the arrangements were satisfactory; it was not necessary to make pigeon holes for copyists as at the last census. Reports on the slip-copying arrangements in each district, giving full particulars of outturn, rates of pay, etc., will be found in the District Census Reports which have been placed in the Secretariat Library (see paragraph 22).

24. Sorting.—The colours of the slips represented racial classes, not religions, as at the last census, and the instructions issued at the 1921 census were therefore of little use as a basis for drafting the instructions for 1931. The sorting arrangements are contained in file R-3. The suggestions in paragraphs 32 to 34 of the Administrative volume for 1921 were very useful. Adding machines (see paragraph 25) were found useful in checking the totals in some of the sorter's tickets when the figures were large.

In the sorting for the Occupation tables the classifier writes the number of the occupation group on each packet of slips. Before any entries are made in the sorter's ticket the bundles for each group should be put together and then arranged in the serial order of the group numbers. In the sorter's ticket for occupation the names of some groups are printed; the entries for the other groups should be made in the serial order of the group numbers. By doing this a classification sheet is not required and entries can be made direct from the sorter's ticket into the compilation register.

A file * has been preserved which shows the units formed in each district for each racial class. For all tables except the Occupation Tables separate units were formed for each racial class for all towns over 10,000; for towns under 10,000 separate units were formed for all racial classes except Indian Hindus and Indian Muslims; the number of units in the remainder of the district depended on the number of slips; separate units were also formed for selected indigenous races in selected areas. For the Occupation tables some of the units were combined. At the next census it might be possible by arranging the order of sorting to combine the units at an earlier stage.

The slip system seems to be the most useful for Burma. Apart from the cost of using mechanical methods—which cannot be estimated at all accurately—it would be difficult to get sufficient skilled clerks to do the punching properly.

25. Compilation.—The occupation figures are extremely unsatisfactory. The cost of compilation and printing is out of all proportion to the value of the figures. Mr. Grantham made some suggestions for improvement in paragraph 37 of the Administrative volume for 1921, and I agree with him that the idea of tabulating the whole population in detail should be given up in exchange for a tabulation of figures for persons of some selected classes.

Calculating machines were used to a large extent in the compilation. These were hired (one was borrowed) and were well worth the cost. A Dalton adding machine was perhaps the most useful. It is easy to work and it has the advantage of a typed record. For instance, in compiling the figures for Imperial Table III the figures for the village-tracts in each class could be picked out at once and added together. Comptometers were also used but unless the operator is very good and makes very few mistakes a great deal of time is wasted. Monroe machines were found very useful in working out percentages for the Report volume.

The compilation staff is paid at daily rates. It is, however, advisable to pay all the staff, except those with permanent Government appointments and

* This file has been sent to University College, Rangoon.

menials, at daily rather than monthly rates and there is then no difficulty about holidays and absence due to ill-health. Slip-copyists are paid at daily or piece rates.

It is essential to have fixed intervals of absence for the compilation staff. When a large number is employed it will probably be advisable to have two or three intervals, but when the number is small one may be sufficient.

For compilation I was fortunate in being able to secure the services of U Lat as Deputy Superintendent and of Maung Hla Maung as Chief Inspector, both of whom had held similar posts in the Compilation office at the 1921 census. Their knowledge of what was done in 1921 was extremely useful on many occasions. When the next census comes round U Lat will have retired. As regards Maung Hla Maung, after the 1921 census he was employed by Mr. L. F. Taylor, I.E.S., but his services were terminated in August 1929 when Mr. Taylor's work came to an end. In April 1930 Maung Hla Maung obtained a good post in a commercial firm but he threw it up in order to help in connection with the present census. It is not known yet whether he will be able to secure employment at the conclusion of the present operations. In my opinion it would pay Government to provide him with employment in order that his services will be available at the next census; and I am sure Mr. Grantham will agree with me in this. He is extraordinarily good at figures—by far the best clerk in this respect that I have come across during my service—and in the writing of the Report he has been invaluable. With the exception of a short period of about seven months he has been in Government service since 21st March 1921 but unfortunately it has been of a temporary nature.

CHAPTER III.

Cost of the Census.

26. The Census Accounts.—At the last census great difficulty was experienced in checking the accounts of the Census office with those of the Accountant-General's office. District officers incurred expenditure without having obtained the required sanction from the Census Superintendent, and the Accountant-General's office apparently allowed this expenditure to pass without informing the Census Superintendent. For the present census the procedure to be adopted was discussed with the Accountant-General and Census Circular No. 5 was then issued to Deputy Commissioners explaining exactly what could be debited to the Census budget and the procedure to be adopted for drawing up bills, etc. As a further check an accounts clerk was sent from the Census office to the Accountant-General's office towards the end of every month, and the expenditure for the previous month, as shown in the accounts of the Census office, was compared with the expenditure as shown in the Accountant-General's accounts. In the early stages of the operations a few Deputy Commissioners debited sums to the Census budget which should not have been debited, but they were immediately addressed in the matter and the account was put right. In this way the accounts of the Census office were kept in agreement with those of the Accountant-General's office.

27. Cost of the Census.—The cost of the census is given in Statement VI as Rs. 3,85,672. This figure is only an estimate since certain accounts for printing have not yet been finally adjusted, but the final figure will not differ appreciably from this. This is less than the cost of the 1921 census, according to the Departmental Accounts. The figures are, however, not strictly comparable. The reduction, in spite of the increase in population, is due to the measures of economy which were adopted on account of the financial stringency.

J. J. BENNISON.

RANGOON, 16th March 1933.

STATEMENT 1B.—*Census Divisions and Agency in Non-Synchronous Areas.*

District.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per		
	Domains	Circles.	Blocks.	Domain Con-trollers.	Super-visors.	Enum-erators.	Domain Con-troller.	Super-visor..	Enum-erator.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PROVINCE ...	90	973	20,648	59	285	1,223	7,314	1,514	353
Arakan Division ...	7	19	73	6	12	43	1,512	756	211
Akyab ...	4	10	10	3	3	3	798	798	798
Arakan Hill Tracts ...	1	5	43	1	5	20	5,645	1,129	282
Kyaukpyu ...	2	4	20	2	4	20	516	258	52
Tenasserim Division	9	37	261	8	41	238	3,450	673	116
Salween ...	1	7	101	1	7	101	11,569	1,653	115
Amherst ...	3	5	75	2	9	60	5,156	1,146	172
Tavoy ...	1	2	12	1	2	12	409	205	34
Mergui ...	4	23	73	4	23	65	1,327	231	82
Magwe Division ...									
Chin Hills ...	4	36	929	4	8	49	9,075	4,538	741
Sagaing Division ...	12	56	1,472	12	58	201	2,701	559	161
Bhamo ...	2	7	19	2	7	19	6,097	1,742	642
Myitkyina ...	6	35	1,346	6	37	119	2,749	446	139
Katha ...	1	1	5	1	1	5	183	183	37
Upper Chindwin ...	3	13	102	3	13	58	1,181	273	61
Eastern States ...	58	825	17,913	29	166	692	11,247	1,965	471
Northern Shan States	9	245	6,292	9	77	261	14,251	1,666	491
Southern Shan States	46	552	10,934	12	75	385	15,285	2,446	476
Karenni ...	3	28	687	8	14	46	1,810	1,034	315

STATEMENTS.
STATEMENT IIIA.—*District Charges for Enumeration.*

(NOTE.—All entries show nearest whole rupees.)

District or State.	Pay of District Office Establishment.	Remuneration of Census Officers.	Travelling Allowance.	Stationery.	Postage and Telegram charges.	House-numbering charges.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Grand Total	2,260	3,141	10,695	50	2,481	...	695	2,636	21,958
Akyab	1,250	...	198	...	29	405	1,882
Arakan Hill Tracts	9	...	63	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	13	...	10	...	1	...	73
Sandoway	21	329	373
Rangoon	604	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu	83	...	...	...	...	2	606
Tharrawaddy	62	...	97	...	2	57	239
Hanthawaddy	160	...	101	...	...	105	268
Insein	4	...	53	...	4	...	217
Prome	61	...	103	...	21	25	153
Bassein	277	...	33	...	14	50	158
Henzada	251	...	88	...	18	39	422
Myaungmya	229	...	...	...	8	10	269
Maubin	75	...	41	...	...	9	279
Pyapôu	10	85	...
Salween	9	...	...	...	9	9
Thatôn	107	...	...	...	195	533
Amherst	...	159	...	107	...	...	10	567	...
Tavoy	...	437	...	36	...	39	84	397	...
Mergui	...	238	...	...	...	...	41	1,286	...
Toungoo	145	1,100	...	...	...	4	719	2,014	...
Thayetmyo	...	1,291	...	...	...	...	22	22	...
Minbu	35	287	...
Magwe	155	...	...	8	344	...
Pakôkku	...	220	...	115	...	...	42	250	...
Chin Hills	...	91	38	...	1	...	...	273	...
Mandalay	150	...	12	111	79	...	...	100	...
Kyauksé	100	...	...	...	41	...
Meiktila	...	14	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Myingyan	...	244	...	88	18	...	...	...	...
Yamélin	25	16	17	305	...	...
Bhamo	...	310	...	...	22	51	98	...	...
Myitkva	693	477	...	166	30	9	515	...	...
Shwebo	1,769	240	...	241	...	...	1,170	...	...
Sagaing	...	45	...	73	39	5	2,294	...	...
Katha	...	639	...	93	...	...	118	...	...
Upper Chindwin	130	65	13	810	...	...
Lower Chindwin	40	34	...	80	...	84	216	...	...
Northern Shan States	29	175	358	...	...
Southern Shan States	2,260	344	2,078	...	...	77	126	...	...
	4,182	...	...	...
	53	6	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT IV.—*Slip-copying.*

District.	Population.	Slip-copying		Days of labour.	Average daily out-turn of slips per head.
		Begun.	Completed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Myab ...	658,998	18th March ...	27th June ...	1,359	485
Arakan Hill Tracts ...					
Kyaukpriu ...					
Sandoway ...	220,292	7th March ...	3rd April ...	561	593
Rangoon Town ...	129,245	15th March ...	8th May ...	511	416
Pegu ...	400,415	1st March ...	17th April ...	1,747	229
Pegu ...	489,969	13th April ...	30th May ...	1,161	423
Tharrawaddy ...	508,519	23rd March ...	25th April ...	1,499	339
Hanthawaddy ...	408,831	13th March ...	24th April ...	980	417
Insein ...	331,452	7th March ...	24th April ...	939	353
Prome ...	410,651	7th March ...	4th April ...	832	494
Bassein ...	571,045	10th March ...	15th May ...	1,501	380
Henzada ...	613,280	7th March ...	24th April ...	1,355	453
Myaungmya ...	444,784	8th April ...	1st May ...	1,170	380
Maubin ...	371,509	7th March ...	10th April ...	865	429
Pyapôn ...	334,158	7th March ...	8th May ...	735	455
Salween ...	53,186	13th March ...	15th May ...	169	315
Thatôn ...	532,628	13th March ...	24th April ...	1,163	458
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	516,233	10th March ...	30th May ...	1,891	273
Tavoy ...	179,964	12th March ...	15th May ...	566	318
Mergui ...	161,987	1st March ...	1st May ...	336	482
Tot ngoo ...	428,670	6th March ...	19th May ...	970	442
Thayetmyo ...	274,177	13th March ...	26th June ...	622	441
Minbu ...	277,876	23rd March ...	30th April ...	528	526
Magwe ...	499,573	7th March ...	8th May ...	1,294	386
Pakókku ...	499,181	11th March ...	18th April ...	1,174	445
Chin Hills ...	171,237	1st February ...	28th February ...	448	352
Mandalay ...	371,656	7th March ...	1st May ...	1,123	531
Kyaukse ...	151,320	9th March ...	12th April ...	352	430
Meiktila ...	309,999	5th March ...	27th March ...	540	574
Myingyan ...	472,557	9th March ...	15th May ...	1,110	426
Yaméthin ...	390,820	3rd April ...	29th May ...	1,436	272
Bhamo ...	121,193	1st February ...	3rd April ...	426	284
Myitkyina ...	171,524	23rd March ...	20th April ...	365	470
Shwebo ...	446,790	9th March ...	3rd April ...	773	578
Sagaing ...	335,965	28th March ...	24th April ...	593	567
Katha ...	254,170	1st March ...	11th April ...	657	375
Upper Chindwin ...	204,982	7th March ...	24th April ...	434	472
Lower Chindwin ...	383,434	7th March ...	10th April ...	751	504
Northern Shan States ...	616,458	7th March ...	8th May ...	2,560	217
Southern Shan States ...	870,230	14th March ...	29th May ...	3,242	247
Karenni ...	58,761				

(NOTE.—All entries show nearest whole rupees.)

(NOTE.—All entries show nearest, whole rupees.)					
Heads of Accounts.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.*	Total 1930—33.*
1		2	3	4	5
GRAND TOTAL		83,228	220,299	82,145	385,672
Total { Non-Voted		25,007	26,604	31,501	83,112
{ Voted		58,221	193,695	50,644	302,560
A.—Superintendence		36,685	47,638	50,314	134,637
A.1.—Pay of Officers.		21,329	21,829	24,436	67,594
1	Pay of Officers (Non-Voted)	1,861	7,041	5,625	14,527
2	Pay of Officers (Voted)	1,861	7,041	5,625	14,527
Total A.1. { Voted		21,329	21,829	24,436	67,594
{ Non-Voted					
A.2.—Pay of Establishments.		1,765	3,655	3,935	9,355
3	Superintendent's office	2,059	4,999	4,370	11,428
3a	(i) Pay of men deputed to census duty	3,824	8,654	8,305	20,783
3a	(ii) Duty allowance of men on deputation for census				
3b	Pay of men without substantive appointments				
Total A.2.—Voted					
A.3.—Allowances, Honoraria, etc.		3,128	4,175	6,465	13,768
4	Travelling and other allowances of officers (Non-voted)	397	1,406	1,196	2,999
4a	Officers (Voted)	767	163	156	1,086
4b	Establishment				
4c	Other allowances to establishment	1,164	1,569	1,352	4,085
Total A.3. { Voted		3,128	4,175	6,465	13,768
{ Non-Voted					
A.4.—Contingencies.			1,995	2,068	4,063
5a	Office rent		492	96	492
5b	Purchase and repair of furniture		467	125	688
5c	Stationery		958	400	1,358
5d	Postage and telegram charges		46	4	64
5e	Freight		2,050	223	2,599
5f	Miscellaneous		169	225	619
5g	Telephone charges				
5h	Rewards				469
5i	Hot and cold weather charges		293	38	411
5j	Purchase of books and maps		185	186	
5k	Liveries and warm clothing				
5l	Purchase and repair of tents		169	574	624
5m	Camel gear		4,829	3,770	3,531
5n	Other contingencies				12,130
Total A.4.—Voted					
A.5.—Grants-in-aid Contributions (Non-Voted)			550	600	1,750
B.—Enumeration			19,229	2,678	12
B.1.—Pay of Establishments.			2,260		2,260
6	District Office				
7	Remuneration of Census Officers		2,260		2,260
Total B.1.—Voted					
B.2.—Allowances, Honoraria, etc.			11,489	2,335	12
8	Travelling allowance		11,489	2,335	12
Total B.2.—Voted					

* Includes expenditure during 1933-34.

* Includes expenditure during 1933-34.

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